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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

By giving the Inclosed a Place in your next Paper, you will particularly oblige a Friend and Customer.

THE critical Situation to which the Liberties of this Country are reduced, through the mistaken Policy of Great-Britain, and the Machinations of designing Men here, requires all the Wisdom, Spirit and Resolution we are capable of, to ward off the Evils that threaten us.

It is the Fate of America, like every other Country in the World, to have selfish Men in it; and we cannot therefore wonder that, in Disputes concerning Liberty, we should every Day see Publications against, as well as for it. To an Englishman, who has tasted the supreme Happiness of being free; one would think it would be agonizing Pain, even to entertain a Thought of being deprived of it---but what shall we say of him, who, regardless of the Blessing himself, labours to undervalue it among his Fellow-Citizens, that when once he has lowered the Price, it may be made an easy Purchase? But I hope it will be treated like a Whisper of Satan in the Ear of a good Man---with a virtuous Indignation, and the Scorn of offended Honesty.

In this despicable Point of Light ought we to view the Performance in your last, signed a Philadelphian---the sole Aim of which seems to be to set at Variance an agreeing and united People.

He begins with informing us, of "the Pleasure he has, in "congratulating the Inhabitants of this City, on the agreeable "*Alteration of Disposition*, that has *manifestly appeared of late*, "amongst them." By this, he would have the World believe there is a visible Alteration in the Sentiments of the People of this Place, in respect to their Non-importation Agreement.---It is so obvious and absurd a Falsity, as scarce deserves a serious Answer. The late spirited and patriotic Resolves at the Meeting in the State-House, and the Detestation expressed against the New-York Importers ever since, prove it to be quite otherwise.---Instead of Facts, he states Calumnies.

After the Wound given in his first and second Paragraphs, he brings a Plaister---says he, "The dry Goods Merchants of this "Place, have acted an honourable, and, in general, the most "consistent Part of any People on the Continent." But, at the same Time he pays us this Compliment, he has an artful View of making an odious Comparison in Favour of *our* Consistency of Conduct, which he thinks may probably beget a Difference between us, and some of the other patriot Colonies.

In Answer to his fourth very long Paragraph, I shall mention a few Reasons, in as clear and concise a Manner as I can.

All the Arguments in our Favour, that have been addressed to the Prudence, Virtue and Understanding of the present Ministry, from the different Provinces, have proved intirely vain, and of no Effect. We know they are Men not to be turned by Reasoning. What then are we to depend on for Redress of our Greivances? The Answer is plain---on our engaging the Manufacturers at Home in our Cause, by withholding our Importations from Great-Britain, and on the spirited Exertions of those in the Opposition, in both Houses of Parliament----these are the only Things, on which we can have the least Reliance---by breaking through our Agreement and importing every Thing, except Tea, we absolutely give up the First, as the Manufacturers will then be in *Statu quo*, and have no Motive to stir in our Favour. And in regard to the other, has not Lord North urged repeatedly to the Minority, in the House of Commons, that the Americans could not hold out much longer, and that when once they gave Way, the Right and Power of Parliament to tax us would never after be questioned? The Minority, in both Houses, have boldly argued against this Assertion, and have insisted on the Firmness and Resolution of the People here to adhere to their Agreements----but when once it is told, of a Certainty, that we have fulfilled the Prediction of the Minister, will he not plume himself upon his Foresight, and will it not be effectually shutting the Mouths of our very best Friends?----Will they not naturally say----"shall *we* assert the Freedom of a People who have *themselves* given it up---let us no longer contend for the Liberties of Men so unworthy of them------they have pronounced their own Sentence of Condemnation, and are, we suppose, tamely waiting for the Executioner."

He says, "the New-Yorkers have broke through their Agreement,"---and, "the Parliament has risen," &c. that is to say, because the People of New-York, influenced by a prevailing Faction, have, in Violation of their Honour, given up the Cause of Liberty, and, by so doing, justly incurred the Names of *Betrayers of America, as far as in them lies*, for this Reason, and because the Duty on Tea is not taken off, he would insinuate the Necessity of our breaking our Agreement.

"*Hic niger est,*
Hunc tu, Romane, caveto."

The surest Proof of the Necessities of the Province, are the Complaints of the Poor, who are silent, and therefore, it is to be concluded, satisfied. It is much to be lamented, that the most active Men against the Non-importation Agreement, and for importing every Thing, generally, except Tea, as I am informed, are People of Property, and can best bear the Burthen.

If the Duty on Tea is taken off, I think we may look upon this last Repeal, equal to a Magna Charta for America.----They now know it to be both impolitic and anti-commercial to tax us, and every Minister, hereafter, I hope, will think it not wise, in regard to his Ease, and the Safety of his Place, to do it. For there are always two Parties in England, the *Ins* and the *Outs*, and these last will never fail to join our Murmurs and Complaints with their own, when they are the Consequence of ministerial Oppression. Mr. Burke, in his excellent Pamphlet, entituled, The Case of Great-Britain and America, says, "if the Cause of the Americans is just, their Firmness is Virtue."---That it is just, I believe no American can doubt---it is the Cause of Liberty, and therefore the Cause on which our Happiness depends.----Let us therefore maintain it with this *virtuous Firmness*, against all our Enemies, and whatever may befal us in the Struggle, we shall at least have the Satisfaction of knowing we have acted well, the "*Mens sibi conscia recte.*"------It is cowardly to draw back from a good Cause---it ought to be Infamy to do it from one of so much Dignity and Importance as this is.

A TRUE PHILADELPHIAN.

Talbot County, Maryland, August 10, 1770.

THE Committee of Inspection, together with a Number of the most respectable Inhabitants of this County, taking into Consideration the late infamous Defection of a prevailing Faction in New-York, from their own Engagements respecting the Non-importation of Goods from Great-Britain, and from the common Cause of America, do, in order to testify and publish to the World their Detestation and Abhorrence of so selfish and shameless a Procedure, enter into the following Resolves.

I. RESOLVED, That the Non-importation Agreement is a Measure well calculated to prevent Luxury, to promote Industry, and to procure a Redress of American Grievances, and that a firm and steady Adherence to it will, in all Probability, produce these salutary Effects.

II. RESOLVED, That the partial Repeal of the American Revenue-act is rather a Banter on our Understanding, or a Trap to ensnare us, than an Argument to induce us to depart from the Non-importing Scheme.

III. RESOLVED, That an Acquiescence in the Act retaining the Duty on Tea, would be a tacit Acknowledgment of the Right of Parliament to tax the People of America, and would probably terminate in the absolute Slavery of these Colonies.

IV. RESOLVED, That to pursue and to promote the Happiness of the Community, by making our own private Interest give Way to the public Advantage, is noble and honourable, and the Duty of every Friend and Lover of his Country.

V. RESOLVED, That the Conduct of a prevailing Faction in New-York, who, from a low and pitiful View of their own particular Interest, have violated their Engagements to their Country, Engagements entered into with Deliberation and Unanimity, is scandalous, sordid, and infamous; as being manifestly founded in a vicious Selfishness, and tending to weaken the Union of the Colonies, to wound the public Character of America, to dishearten its Friends, and to strengthen the Hands of a corrupt and oppressive Ministry, the Enemy that threatens to make us lick the Dust off their Feet.

VI. RESOLVED, That, as a Proof of our Detestation and Abhorrence of the Step lately taken by that prevailing Faction, we will renounce and break off all commercial Connection, Correspondence, Dealings, or Intercourse, with the Province of New-York, until they shall either retract their Error, or the Act, retaining the Duty on Tea, be repealed.---And we do most earnestly invite, implore, and obtest all the Friends of their Country, and of Liberty, by all that is valuable and dear to them, to continue firm in their Adherence to the Non-importation Agreement, to break off and to desist from all commercial Communication and Intercourse with the People of New-York, and to stand determined to mark all false Brethren, and particularly the wretched Authors of the present vile Defection, with Contempt and Disgrace; that they may be branded as the Betrayers of their Country, be despised of the People, and become an Hissing among the Nations!

JOHN GORDON, CHAIRMAN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

On this August, 1770, *a respectable Number of the Freeholders, Freemen, Merchants, and Traders of this City, met at the Court-house, and after having considered the present dangerous and critical State of public Affairs in America, unanimously agreed to the following Resolutions.*

I. THAT the Non-importation Agreement, which was generously and uniformly entered into, by the Merchants and Traders in the several Colonies, is the best and most reasonable Scheme, that could have been fallen on to prevent the direful Effects of the Act of Parliament of 7th Geo. III. imposing Duties on Tea, Paper, Glass, &c. calculated to enslave this Country.

II. That preserving said Union and Agreement without the least Infraction or Violation, is of the highest Consequence to secure our Liberties from Ministerial Invasion, notwithstanding the partial Repeal of that Act, which seems not to carry the Appearance of a real Intention to remove the Grievances complained of, and to continue to us the free Enjoyment of our natural Rights and Privileges.

III. That notwithstanding our Hopes centered with the New-Yorkers, to make a noble Stand in this grand Concern, they have treacherously broke their Non-importation Contract, and for their Part have dissolved this Union,---whereby they have not only given a dangerous Wound to the common Cause of their Country, but have administered Joy, Comfort, and Strength to the grand Enemies of our Liberties.

IV. That as a Testimony of our Abhorrence of this detestable Breach of Faith, by a Party in New-York,----we, as an Individual, do agree to break off all commercial Intercourse with them, when the Inhabitants of East-Jersey in general, shall have adopted and agreed to this Measure, which, in Conjunction with our Brethren, we shall endeavour, by every Means in our Power, to promote and execute.

V. And lastly, we do further agree and resolve, that any Scheme or Plan already proposed, or hereafter to be formed, properly calculated for our common Safety or commercial Interest, shall be duly attended to; and with respect to the proposed Plan, published in Gaine's Paper of the 30th of July, and in the Philadelphia Chronicle of the same Day, for rendering Perth-Amboy a Place of Trade, it has our particular Suffrage, tho' at present partly ideal, or seemingly at a Distance, depending upon the Suffrage and Aid of other Colonies, yet when put in Practice, we shall join Heart and Hand to promote the same, not only by our Example and Persuasion, but by every other Act in our Power.

DIRCK VAN VECHTE, *Chairman.*

LONDON, *June* 2.

YESTERDAY Sir William Stephenson, Alderman Trecothick, Alderman Crosby, attended by the Sheriffs, and the Commoners appointed a Committee to wait upon Lord Chatham, attended his Lordship, at his House in Pall-Mall, when Sir William Stephenson, in the Name of the Committee, addressed his Lordship to this Effect:

MY LORD,

WE have the pleasing Satisfaction to deliver to your Lordship the grateful Thanks of the Citizens of London, for your Lordship's most eminent public Services; and we sincerely congratulate your Lordship, on being equally distinguished in the Direction of a glorious War, and in your Endeavours to restore the Principles of our most excellent Constitution."

And then he presented the Thanks of the Common-Council, which are as follow:

BECKFORD, MAYOR.

A Common-Council, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Monday, the 14th of May, 1770.

A Motion was made, and Question put, "That the grateful "Thanks of this Court be presented to the Right Hon. "William Earl of Chatham, for the Zeal he has shewn in Sup- "port of those most valuable and sacred Privileges, the Right of "Election, and the Right of Petition; and for his Wishes and "Declaration, That his Endeavours shall hereafter be used, that "Parliaments may be restored to their original Purity, by shorten- "ing their Duration, and introducing a more full and equal Re- "presentation; an Act which will render his Name more ho- "noured by Posterity, than the memorable Successes of the glo- "rious War he conducted;" the same was resolved in the Affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

It is ordered, that the said Resolution be fairly transcribed, and signed by the Town-clerk, and presented to his Lordship by Sir William Stephenson, Knt. Barlow Trecothick, Brass Crosby, Esquires, Aldermen, and James Townsend, Esq; Alderman, and one of the Sheriffs of this City; George Bellas, Esq; Mr. Dep. Thomas Cocksedge, Mr. Dep. William Judd, Samuel Freeman, Esq; Mr. Arthur Beardmore, Mr. James Sharp, Mr. Dep. Richard Townsend, and Mr. John Anderson, Commoners.

HODGES.

To which his Lordship was pleased immediately to reply:

GENTLEMEN,

IT is not easy for me to give Expression to all I feel, on the extraordinary Honour done to my public Conduct by the City of London; a Body so highly respectable on every Account; but above all, for their constant Assertion of the Birth-rights of Englishmen, in every great Crisis of the Constitution.

In our present unhappy Situation, my Duty shall be, on all proper Occasions, to add the zealous Endeavours of an Individual to those legal Exertions of constitutional Rights, which to their everlasting Honour, the City of London has made in Defence of Freedom of Election, and Freedom of Petition, and for obtaining effectual Reparation to the Electors of Great-Britain.

As to one Point among the Declarations which I am understood to have made, of my Wishes for the Public, permit me to say there has been some Misapprehension, for with all my Deference to the Sentiments of the City, I am bound to declare, that I cannot recommend triennial Parliaments as a Remedy against that Canker in the Constitution, Venality in Elections; ready to submit my Opinion to better Judgment, if the Wish for that Measure shall become prevalent in the Kingdom.

Purity of Parliament is the Corner-stone in the Commonwealth; and as one obvious Means towards this necessary End is to strengthen and extend the natural Relation between the Constituents and the Elected, I have in this View, publicly expressed my earnest Wishes for a more full and equal Representation, by the Addition of one Knight of the Shire in a County, as a farther Balance to the mercenary Boroughs. I have thrown out this Idea with the just Diffidence of a private Man when he presumes to suggest any Thing new on a high Matter. Animated by your Approbation, I shall with better Hope continue humbly to submit it to the public Wisdom, as an Object to be most deliberately weighed, accurately observed, and maturely digested.

Having many Times, when in the Service of the Crown, and when retired from it, experienced with Gratitude, the Favour of my Fellow-citizens, I am now particularly fortunate, that, with their good Liking, I can offer any Thing towards upholding this wisely-combined Frame of mixed Government against the Decays of Time, and the Deviations incident to all human Institutions; and I shall esteem my Life honoured indeed, if the City of London can vouchsafe to think, that my Endeavours have not been wanting to maintain the national Honour, to defend the Colonies, and extend the commercial Greatness of my Country, as well as to preserve from Violation the Law of the Land, and the essential Rights of the Constitution."

Philadelphia, August 14, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the *Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England, in America*, that the annual Meeting of the said Corporation will, as ordered by their Charter, be held at New-York, on the 2d Day of October next, being the First Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael. It is hoped, that the Members will not fail to give their Attendance, as sundry necessary Matters will then come under Consideration.

JONATHAN ODELL, Secretary.

IF WILLIAM BALSTER, Bleacher of Linen, lately from England, will call on REUBEN HAINES, he will hear of something to his Advantage. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS *and* ELECTORS *of Northampton county.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the highest sense of gratitude, I take this method of returning you my sincere acknowledgment for the honour you have done me, in unanimously choosing me your representative for a number of years past. I shall ever retain the most grateful remembrance of it, and it is now with regret I am obliged to inform you, that the situation of my private affairs will not permit me to serve you, in that station, any longer; I therefore request you will please to choose some other person for your representative, at the ensuing election, which will be doing me as great a favour now, as your first choice of me to that important trust did me honour then. I am, with my best wishes for the prosperity of Northampton county, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

§ 6 *W.* GEORGE TAYLOR.

To be SOLD, very cheap,

TWO thousand acres of land (besides the usual allowance for highways) in the county of Albany and province of New-York, on the south side of the Mohawks river, between the Cookquago branch of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, and lies only 54 chains to the north of a tract of land, granted to Colonel Provost, which bounds upon lands of Colonel Croghan, Captain Provost, and others; it is 27 chains wide, and 778 chains long, and has the privilege, along with 36,000 acres more, of a township, by the name of Bedlington, it also has the advantage of being free and clear of quitrent for ten years from the 22d of May last, with a good and indisputable title. For terms apply to DAVID FRANKS, in Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia, August 20, 1770.

THOSE Persons who have Demands against DAVID SPROAT and COMPANY, are desired to bring in their Accounts for Payment. And those indebted to them (longer than Contract) to discharge the same, betwixt this Time and the 10th of October next, as the Subscriber then intends for Scotland.

DAVID SPROAT.

[*For more new Advertisements, see the Fourth Page.*]

KAMINIECK, *April* 24.

THE Tartars, after paſſing the Nieſter, near Balta, began to carry their Ravages into Poland, but were repulſed at the firſt Onſet. Nevertheleſs, on the 16th paſt, they rallied again, and endeavoured to regain their own Frontiers; but a Detachment, commanded by Captain Stukulow, came up with them in the Neighbourhood of Buda, attacked and defeated them, ſeized their Camp, and took all of their Baggage. A Sultan, two Mirzas, and 236 private Men, were killed upon the Spot; the Booty in Horſes and Cattle was conſiderable, and 362 Chriſtians and Jews were reſcued from Slavery.

Leopol, May 6. On the 3d Inſt. a Party of the Confederates entered at Break of Day into Grodeck, a Town about three Leagues from hence, and carried off 200 Men belonging to a Regiment of the Crown Army that was quartered there.

Leghorn, May 9. By a Ship juſt arrived here from Tunis we learn, that the Dey has taken into Cuſtody all the Greek Inhabitants of that City, and the Parts adjacent, and ſequeſtered all their Effects.

Warſaw, May 12. According to our lateſt Advices, all is quiet on the Frontiers of Turkey. The Turks, however, will ſoon have Work enough on all Sides. The Deſcent of the Ruſſians in the Morea, the Revolt of the Greeks, the Approach of Tottleben by Trebiſonde and the Black Sea, the Ruſſian Fleet in Readineſs to ſail from Aſoph, the Departure of the Venetian Fleet, without giving any Aſſiſtance to the Porte; all theſe Objects, added to the actual Defection of Egypt, who have choſen a King of their own, have diſpirited the Turks, and ſpread a general Conſternation in Conſtantinople.

LONDON, *May* 22.

It is ſaid, that the Proofs which the Houſe of Commons gave of their Attention to the Welfare of the Nation laſt Seſſions, have viſibly changed the Sentiments of many, who formerly roared out for their Diſſolution.

A Correſpondent ſays, "*Not a Drop of Caudle was given to the Citizens Yeſterday at St. James; but if they behave well in their Addreſs on the Queen's happy Delivery, they may have Plenty.*"

On Friday a Fiſhwoman was brought before Mr. Alderman Wilkes, for abuſing one of her Neighbours; on which ſhe was ordered to be committed to Bridewell: As ſhe was going out ſhe turned round, and told him, that ſhe wiſhed ſhe had known how he would have ſerved her at the Time ſhe put out 45 Candles, and burnt all her Baſkets, to make a Bonfire on the Day he was releaſed.

May 26. *It is ſaid that a certain City Officer refuſing to attend on Wedneſday, the Lord Mayor will occaſion his Conduct to be taken into Conſideration.*

It is privately whiſpered; that a certain young Duke has made a conſiderable Advance in his Addreſſes to the Daughter of a patriotic Alderman.

Private Letters from Vienna adviſe, that an Officer of Rank will ſoon be ſent from the Court to Berlin, to demand the Princeſs of Schwedt in Marriage for the Emperor.

A Correſpondent ſays, "the Inſults which the Citizens of London received at the Weſt End of the Town, were as ſevere as the Anſwer returned to them was afflicting: Lady B****** L***, to her Diſgrace even as a Gentlewoman, held her Noſe, and affectedly exclaimed, *How theſe Fellows ſtink.*

May 31. Several Noblemen have, within theſe few Days, ſolicited a Great Perſonage to take Mr. Wilkes into Favour.

A great Lady near Pall-Mall, being complimented by one of her Attendants on the Dignity of her Perſon, and how well a Crown would have become her, anſwered, I have long been preparing myſelf for an incorruptible Crown, and I ſoon hope to enjoy that Peace, which an ill-judging World has denied me.

It was this Morning reported on Change, that the Mediation of his Britannic Majeſty between the Ruſſians and Turks, has been earneſtly requeſted by the Grand Signor, towards putting an End to the preſent deſtructive War.

They write from Toulon, that a ſmall Squadron of the King's Ships had juſt ſailed to Algiers, to demand the Reſtitution of ſome Corſican Ships, lately taken by the Dey's Cruizers under French Colours.

June 2. According to an Eſtimate lately laid before a great Aſſembly, the Merchandize and Manufactures exported from Great-Britain in the Year 1768, to the four Quarters of the World, amounted in Value to 15,117,982l. Sterling; and the Value of thoſe imported from foreign Countries, during the ſame Year, amounted to 11,878,661l. Sterling; ſo that there was a Balance in our Favour of 3,239,321l. Sterling.

His late Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, whoſe Death was univerſally lamented throughout the Nation, in his moſt gracious Anſwer to the City Addreſs, on the Birth of his preſent Majeſty, expreſſed himſelf in the following remarkable Words to the Lord Mayor.

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"My Son I hope may come in Time to preſerve the Gratitude of a free People, which his Majeſty now enjoys; and it ſhall be my conſtant Care to inſtruct him, That true Loyalty can only be the Reſult of Liberty."

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, May 7.

"Admiral Elphinſton, with nine Ships, five ſuppoſed to be of the Line, and the others Frigates, paſſed the Gut at Noon, on Thurſday the 3d Inſtant.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, dated April 27.

"The Deputies from Moldavia and Walachia have furniſhed the Miniſtry with ſuch Hints, as will facilitate the Meaſures to be taken for preventing thoſe two Provinces from falling again under the Dominion of the Porte."

Yeſterday the Attorney General moved in the King's Bench, that Mr. Bingley's two Years Impriſonment was adequate to the Crime he had committed. This was acceded to by the Court, and he was brought to the Bar and there ſet at Liberty.---Mr. Bingley for many Months paſt has been ſolicited to make a Submiſſion, which was always rejected, ſaying, if he had been guilty of any Offence againſt the Laws of his Country, he would not wiſh to evade the Law, but that he might have a Trial by Jury.

June 3. It is ſaid a Commiſſion has paſſed the Great Seal to try three particular Perſons, and other Rioters at Boſton, when Captain Preſton's Caſe will be ſufficiently explained.

It is certain Lords N---h and H---------gh are two of the Committee of Noblemen who have been appointed to take into Conſideration the State of his Majeſty's Dominions on the other Side of the Atlantic; and the third is ſuppoſed to be Lord B-----.

June 7. The Leaders of the Oppoſition have had ſeveral Conferences within theſe few Days, on the Subject of a new Mode of Application for a Redreſs of Grievances.

Laſt Friday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the two Sheriffs, Mr. Beardmore, Mr. Bellas, and ſeveral others of the Common Council, had a long Conſultation in one of the Apartments at the Old Baily; when Officers were placed at each Door, to keep off every one that ſhould attempt to liſten to their Converſation.

It has ſince been reported, that the above Conſultation was relative to a propoſed Plan for a Petition to be preſented by 25 Barons, agreeable, it is ſaid, to Magna Charta.

June 8. It is now ſaid to be agreed on by all Parties, that Lord Sandwich will have the Government of Ireland; and it is ſaid his Lordſhip will ſet out for Dublin before the End of the Month; Advice having been ſent to Lord Townſhend.

William Ducane, Eſq; of the Inner Temple, Brother to Peter Ducane, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Bank of England, is appointed Chief Juſtice at Boſton, in New-England.

The Report of the Earl of Egmont ſucceeding the preſent Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is entirely void of Truth.

The Remonſtrance from the County of Surry will certainly be preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's To-morrow.

June 9. Stocks fell on Wedneſday Half per Cent. in the Alley, on a Report propagated by the Brokers, that the Spaniards are preparing to make a Deſcent on our Weſt-India Colonies.

It is ſaid, that the Troops lately ſent by the Queen of Hungary into Great Poland, are to act in Conjunction with the Ruſſians towards ſuppreſſing the Troubles of that Kingdom.

It is reported that the extraordinary Step, intended to be taken by the Middleſex Freeholders, of refuſing to pay the Land-tax, has already occaſioned divers Councils to be held; and that the Method of proceeding with the Defaulters is ſaid to be reſolved on, in caſe they ſhould put their Menaces in Execution.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin

"Our Lord Lieutenant has lately been ill uſed by the Populace here. Going to Cork to pay a Viſit in a private Manner, in his Coach and Six, with very few Attendants (his Lordſhip's uſual Cuſtom) about three Miles from Dublin he was attacked by the Mob (on a Surmiſe that his Lordſhip was then about to leave the Kingdom without taking a proper Leave, as he had ſignified his Deſire of being recalled) who ſtopped his Coach, cut the Harneſſes of his Horſes in Pieces, and it was with the greateſt Difficulty his Lordſhip eſcaped their Fury at that Time, by flying into a Houſe for Shelter. One of his Servants coming out to aſſure the People that his Maſter was merely going to Cork on a Viſit, the Mob cut his Leg acroſs all the Sinews in a moſt ſhocking Manner. His Lordſhip then came, expoſtulated with them on their Behaviour, and aſſured them of the Falſity of the Notion they had conceived. This did not, however, appeaſe them; they ſeized his Lordſhip, made him kneel in a very wet and dirty Place, aſk Pardon for all the Offences they ſaid he had committed againſt them, and afterwards obliged him to walk back the ſaid three Miles on Foot, telling him he might think himſelf well off that they did not oblige him to walk 100 Miles."

BOSTON, Auguſt 9.

A very melancholy Occurrence happened Yeſterday at Lynn; two young Men and 7 young Women, all of the Denomination of Quakers, going off in a Canoe, to a Schooner that lay from the Shore, and in which they were going on a Party of Pleaſure, being along ſide the Schooner, one of the Men jumped on board, and two of the Women, in a Hurry to get on board alſo, got hold of the Side of the Schooner, which made the Canoe heel down, whereupon the other Women got upon the oppoſite Side to prevent its overſetting, this occaſioned the Canoe to go off from the Schooner, the two Women let go their Hold, fell into the Water, and ſunk; the Canoe however overſet on the other Side, but the Man left therein got on to her Bottom, catched hold of the five Women by their Hands, and held them, the Tide carrying them down near a Mile: The Man that had got on board the Schooner, who was Brother to one of the Women that ſunk, dove after them, when both catched hold of him, but finding he could not ſave them, diſengaged himſelf and came up almoſt ſpent: There was but one Man on board the Schooner when the Canoe went off from the Shore, he ſeeing the Perſons floating down with the Tide, got a Rope and ſwam after them, faſtened one End of the Rope to the Canoe, and taking the other End between his teeth got to the Shore, and towed them in, almoſt ſpent. The Names of the young Women drowned, were ---- Baſſet and ---- Wood; The Body of the former has ſince been taken up.

The People on the Shore, who were of the ſame Company, had no Boat to go off to their Aſſiſtance.

Auguſt 13. Tueſday 31ſt of July paſt P. M. the Trade and Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, met according to Adjournment at Faneuil-Hall, and in Conſequence of ſome very poſitive Aſſertions that Salem, Marblehead, and Newbury, had departed from the Non-importation Agreement, Meſſieurs William Molineux, William Philips, Eſq; William Cooper, Ebenezer Storer, and William Greenleaf, were voted a Committee to repair forthwith to the Towns aboveſaid, and Haverhill, to enquire into the Foundation of ſaid Accuſation, and make report. After which, John Hancock, and William Philips, Eſquires, Meſſieurs Adams, Molineux, and Greenleaf, Doctors Warren and Young, John Adams, Joſiah Quincy, and Richard Dana, Eſquires, Mr. Henderſon Inches, Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; and Mr. Jonathan Maſon, were voted a Committee to conſider what may be proper to be done towards ſtrengthening the Union of the Colonies, and affecting the ſalutary Deſign this Body had in View in coming into the Agreement for a Non-importation, and the Meeting was adjourned to Tueſday, the 7th Current, 10 o'Clock A. M.---At which Time the Committee ſent to Salem, Marblehead, &c. reported that the Conduct of our Brethren in ſaid Towns was honourable and ſincere; whereupon it was *Voted unanimouſly*, That it is with the utmoſt Satisfaction we have Reaſon to be aſſured, that the Trade and Inhabitants of the ſeveral Towns above-mentioned have religiouſly and ſtedfaſtly adhered to their Agreement, and have conducted themſelves with the Firmneſs and Integrity, which juſtly renders them an Example worthy of Imitation; and that the Committee of Merchants in this Place, in Teſtimony of the ſincere Reſpect which we owe to the Inhabitants of the ſaid Towns, not only for their paſt Efforts, but for the Reſolution they ſtill maintain to continue their utmoſt Exertions in the common Cauſe of American Liberty, to tranſmit them reſpectively a Copy of this Vote.

In the Afternoon it was *Voted unanimouſly*, That the Names of all ſuch as refuſe re-ſhipping their Goods be advertiſed in the Monday's Papers, except Perſons who are at ſuch Diſtance as they cannot be apprized of this Reſolution, and that Notice hereof be given in the Thurſday Papers. Alſo *Voted unanimouſly*, That the Thanks of the Body be given to the ſeveral Committees, for the diligent and faithful Diſcharge of their Duty----and that this Body do ſtrictly adhere to their former Reſolution relative to the Support of the ſaid Committees, and that we now engage to ſtand by, and defend them in the Execution of their Truſts, and every Endeavour to anſwer the Intention of their Appointments.

Then Meſſieurs William Molineux, William Cooper, Thomas Boylſton, William Whitwell, and Jonathan Maſon, were voted a Committee to repair to Providence and Newport in Rhode-Iſland, to confer with our Brethren in that Colony on the Neceſſity of maintaining the Agreement inviolate.

After this the Meeting was diſſolved.

At the Opening of this Meeting, ſeveral Letters from our worthy Brethren of Connecticut were read, and noticed with the Regard, which good Senſe and public Spirit invariably inſpire.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 20.

Captain Davis, in 16 Days from the Grenades, acquaints us of the Arrival at that Iſland of Captain Cox from Philadelphia; and that Captain Flin, of and for Philadelphia, was to ſail in a few Days after him.

Captain Merſey, from St. Lucar, informs us, That the Daniſh Fleet mentioned in our laſt, lay at Gibraltar the 5th of June; and conſiſted of 4 Ships of the Line, 2 Frigates, 2 Bombs, and 4 Tranſports with Troops, and that they were actually deſtined againſt Algiers, where it was imagined they would make an eaſy Conqueſt. Captain Merſey, the 24th of July, in Lat. 27: 14, Long. 55. ſpoke with Captain Mott, in a Schooner, from Philadelphia for Barbados.

Thurſday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Birth Day of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, an elegant Equeſtrian Statue of his preſent Majeſty was erected in the Bowling-Green, in this City, near Fort George. On this Occaſion, the Members of his Majeſty's Council, the City Corporation, the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Corporation of the Marine Society, and moſt of the Gentlemen of the City and Army, waited on his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Fort, at his Requeſt, where their Majeſty's and other loyal Healths were drank, under a Diſcharge of 32 Pieces of Cannon from the Battery, accompanied with a Band of Muſic. This beautiful Statue is made of Metal, richly gilt, being the firſt Equeſtrian One of his preſent Majeſty, and is the Workmanſhip of that celebrated Statuary, Mr. Wilton, of London. We hear, that in a few Days a Marble Pedeſtrian Statue of Mr. Pitt will be erected in Wall-ſtreet.

A Letter from London mentions, "That the celebrated Hiſtorian, Mrs. *M'Aulay* (with a ſelect Party of her Friends) was elegantly entertained on board the Ship Dutcheſs of Gordon, Capt. Wynne, belonging to New-York, the 7th of June."

We hear that Stephen Skinner Eſq; Treaſurer of the Eaſtern Diviſion of the Province of New-Jerſey, is appointed one of his Majeſty's Council for ſaid Province.

We hear from Connecticut, that the Tavern-keepers throughout that Colony, have fixed up a Liſt of the Names of the New-York Importers, in all their Public Houſes, and have unanimouſly determined not to entertain or afford them the leaſt Succour, Aid or Aſſiſtance, in paſſing through the Government.

At a Meeting of the Gentlemen Merchants at Hartford, in Connecticut, the 4th Inſtant, it was reſolved, that they would withdraw all Commerce from the Inhabitants of New-York, unleſs they countermanded the Orders ſent to England for Goods; but another General Meeting was appointed the 9th following of the Landholders of the County.

Yeſterday the Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Bowdin, ſailed with the Mail for Falmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

IT hath been inſinuated, in ſome late Publications in your Paper, with great Confidence, that many of our Inhabitants have a Deſire to copy after the New-Yorkers, and, in order to elude and break through the general Agreement of the Colonies, have propoſed to confine the Non-importation to the ſeveral Articles, on which Duties are laid, viz. Tea, Wine, Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, &c.

I am perſwaded, that theſe Inſinuations are altogether without Foundation. The New-Yorkers themſelves, I can aſſert upon good Authority, begin to repent, and be aſhamed of their late Conduct, and acknowledge, that their acting ſo precipitately has been wholly owing to the Party Feuds that rage ſo violently amongſt them.

However ſpecious this Scheme may appear at firſt View, as it ſeems to encounter the whole Duty-acts, yet, when it comes to be well conſidered, it will be found not only abſurd and inadequate to the End propoſed in it, but highly injurious to the commercial Intereſt of this Province, as it has a direct Tendency to deſtroy the moſt valuable Branches of our Trade, particularly that to the foreign Iſlands. *This* is the moſt profitable Part of our Commerce, and the great Source of our Wealth; and the Loſs of it muſt immediately leſſen our Shipping, and of Courſe conſiderably affect the Ship-carpenters, and all other Tradeſmen, employed in fitting out Veſſels to Sea. Beſides, if we refuſe to take off the Commodities of theſe Iſlands, they cannot purchaſe ours, which muſt then periſh on our Hands, or be tranſported to Markets, perhaps, already too much glutted.

The Non-importation of Wine, Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, &c. would deprive Numbers of our People of Employment, would be injurious to the Farmers, deſtroy our Diſtilleries and Sugar-houſes, leſſen the Buſineſs of our Coopers, and, in a Manner, ruin our Draymen and Porters, whoſe Livelihood greatly depends on the Tranſportation of theſe bulky Commodities from the Veſſels to the Stores, and from one Part of the City to another. The Waggoners too, and Shallop-men, from every Part of the Province, muſt ſuffer, as they would thereby loſe a large Part of their Back-carriage. I cannot help thinking, that the *Intereſt and Liberty* of theſe uſeful and numerous Bodies of People (full as dear to them as their own is to the wealthieſt Importers of Dry Goods) ought not to be entirely ſlighted and diſregarded.

This Propoſal is alſo idle and abſurd, becauſe it can no Way affect the Engliſh Merchant, or Manufacturer, who were our ableſt Advocates in the Caſe of the Stamp-act: Nor can we, by ſuch feeble Efforts, have the leaſt Proſpect of ſettling the Liberties of America on a firm Baſis, or of preſerving to ourſelves the ſacred Right of giving our own Money. Without *this*, we ſhall have no further Uſe for Aſſemblies, and our Perſons and Property will be liable to the Caprice and Tyranny of every rapacious Miniſter, who will laugh us to Scorn, if our only Reſource be, the preventing the Importation of Commodities, none of which are the Produce of Britain, and which, whether we uſe them, or not, muſt be altogether a Matter of Moonſhine to them.

The Dry-Goods Merchants, of all People, have the leaſt Reaſon to complain of the Non-importation, as they have reaped greater Advantages by it than any other Sett of Men. They have diſpoſed of far the greateſt Part of their Goods, which had long remained in their Stores, at an advanced Price; have received in their Debts at a low Exchange; and, conſequently, have thereby had a double Profit.

The Province has, during the Non-importation, encreaſed more in Wealth than it ever did, in any equal Space of Time, ſince its firſt Settlement. We have, in a Manner, got rid of the great Load of Debt to Britain, and, was the Agreement to continue, ſhould, in a Year, or two, have more due to us from that Quarter than ever we owed them. The Balance of our Trade is much in our Favour; Money flows in apace from every Side; and Oeconomy and Frugality, with many uſeful Manufactures, begin to raiſe their Heads amongſt us. And are all theſe Advantages to be ſacrificed to the ſordid Thirſt of Gain in a few Importers of Engliſh Goods, who may really be ſaid to live on the Labour of the induſtrious Farmer and Tradeſman? The Pennſylvanians have ever had the Character of a People prudent and cautious, but, at the ſame Time, ſteady and firm to their Agreements, and *this*, our Agent, Mr. Franklin, has repeatedly aſſured the People of England, the Miniſtry and the Merchants, that we are juſtly entitled to. But, ſhould theſe ſelfiſh Importers have Influence enough to carry their Point, how would this Character be forfeited! We ſhould become a By-word amongſt the Provinces, and be juſtly ranked with the faithleſs New-Yorkers and Rhode-Iſlandmen. With what Face can we go into their Meaſure, when, but the other Day, at a general Meeting of both Town and Country, we unanimouſly reſolved, that the New-Yorkers had, as much as in them lay, given up the Liberties of America; when we have driven away from our Ports the ſhameleſs Rhode-Iſlanders, and reſolved, in the moſt public Manner, to have no Intercourſe with either of theſe Faith-breaking Provinces? And ſhall we now be guilty of the ſame baſe Treachery for which we ſo juſtly condemned them? I would fain think better of the Conſiſtency of Conduct and Principles of my Countrymen-----It is, and muſt be impoſſible, while we have the leaſt Regard to Liberty or Virtue, that we can be guilty of ſo baſe and monſtrous a Conduct. Should we be induced, by the artful Inſinuations of theſe Importers, to break the general Agreement and Union of the Colonies, we ſhould be juſtly expoſed to the Reproach and Contempt of thoſe illuſtrious Patriots, who are our Friends in Britain, and of every Lover of Liberty in America, and would intail, on this hitherto reſpectable Province, ſuch a Character of wanton Folly and Treachery, as would hardly be effaced by Length of Time. Rouſe then, and be on your Guard my dear Countrymen, if you prize the Bleſſings of Liberty, and abhor Slavery; for, on your Reſolutions, at this important Criſis, it will, in a great Meaſure, depend, whether the one or the other is to be the Portion of yourſelves, and your Poſterity. Scorn to be deluded by the falſe and deceitful Pretences of Men, who are only influenced by the moſt ſelfiſh and unworthy Motives; of Men, who, by their vaſt Importations, formerly had impoveriſhed the Country, and reduced it almoſt to the Brink of Ruin, from which the ſalutary Effects of the Non-importation Agreement have but juſt reſcued it. Let us only look back to our Condition a few Years paſt, when our Lands were taken in Execution for our Debts, and ſold by the Sheriff at public Sale, ſuch was the Scarcity of Money, and ſo great was the Poverty of our Inhabitants, that few, very few, could afford to buy, and, of Conſequence, they did not yield Half their real Value. Our Goals were then filled with the unhappy Delinquents, and their miſerable Wives and Children left expoſed to all the Horrors of Penury and Famine. And to ſuch a Situation ſhould we, I fear, be ſoon again reduced, were the propoſed Importation to take Place. I would not here be underſtood to charge the Body of Dry-Goods Merchants with an injurious, or ſelfiſh Conduct; far be ſuch an Opinion from me.

To their everlaſting Honour be it ſaid, that the greateſt Part of them have ſhewn much public Spirit, and have been as zealous to preſerve the Liberties of their Country as any Sett of Men in the Province, by foregoing their private Intereſt, on every Occaſion, where it was neceſſary; and, I queſtion not, but they will cheerfully act up to theſe Principles, whenever the Good of their Country requires it of them: But, in the moſt unblemiſhed Flocks, there may be a few ſcabby Sheep, which it may require great Care and Attention to keep from infecting the reſt.

I can, with the greateſt Truth, affirm, that a Regard to the Honour, Reputation, Intereſt, and Liberty of my Country, has been my ſole Motive to ſay this much.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 19.

"As American Affairs are cloſed for this Seſſions of Parliament, I wiſh you ſhould have the earlieſt and moſt authentic Intelligence of their State.---Mr. Burke, at the Head of the Oppoſition, brought into the Houſe of Commons the Motions mentioned in the Votes, their Fate you will ſee; both Burke and Barre ſignalized themſelves, but what can Eloquence or Argument do againſt a corrupt Majority? Yeſterday the ſame Reſolutions, or nearly of the ſame Import, were brought into the Houſe of Lords by the Duke of Richmond, and ſupported by the Lords Rockingham, Temple, Shelburne and Littleton.

"As Lord Hillſborough's Conduct in his Department for America was particularly aimed at, it behoved him to vindicate himſelf from the heavy Charges of Inconſiſtency, Abſurdity, and Malignity towards the Colonies, which his Antagoniſts contended, were clearly proved from his Letters to America, and the Speeches made by the Governors of Georgia, North-Carolina, and Virginia, reſpecting the Repeal of the Duty-acts. Thus circumſtanced, Lord Hillſborough was obliged to enter into a particular Detail of his paſt Conduct, his Motives, Views and Intentions, both for the preſent and future, as far as he could now determine.---And as the Sentiments of this Lord may well be ſuppoſed to be thoſe of the Miniſtry, and the Reſult of the many Conferences, lately held, reſpecting America, I think the Communication of them cannot be too particular, or too univerſal.----He began, by declaring his Opinion, that he thought the Americans entitled to every Privilege of Engliſhmen, tho' bound in every Reſpect by the Acts of the Britiſh Legiſlature, and that he thoroughly agreed with the declaratory Law in that Reſpect---that he was not preſent when the Stamp-act was repealed, and whatever his Opinion of the Expediency of that Law might be, he ſhould have ſpoke, voted and proteſted againſt the Repeal of it, as breaking that great Chain which binds this Country and the Colonies together; he then entered into the Conduct of the Ameticans, ſince the Impoſition of the Duties on Paper, Tea and Glaſs---which he ſaid was highly approved by the Merchants of America, and, but for a few factious Men, would never have been oppoſed---that it had been the Object of every Miniſter, ſince the Reign of Charles II. to endeavour to ESTABLISH A CIVIL LIST IN AMERICA, INDEPENDENT OF THE ASSEMBLIES; that IT WAS HIS GREAT OBJECT; and tho' the Duty Act was an anti-commercial One, and therefore proper to be repealed, *ſo far as regarded the Manufactures of Great-Britain*, yet he ſhould keep in View the INDEPENDENCE OF THE CROWN INTEREST, as the only one on which this Country could depend.

"He then expatiated on the encroaching Temper of the Americans, and read a Reſolution of the Town Meeting of Boſton, that they were bound by no Laws, but where repreſented; he ſaid they had riſen from one Demand to another;---firſt, that the Act impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. ſhould be repealed; then, that all Acts raiſing a Revenue ſhould be repealed---and would never ſtop, till they could get rid of the Act of Navigation, which ſat ſo uneaſy on them; and then entirely rid themſelves of all Subjection to Great-Britain: That theſe deluſive ridiculous Hopes were created by Letters wrote from this Side the Water, the Writers of which were Traitors, and deſerved to be impeached; *that the Miniſtry at no Time intended to repeal the whole Duty Act*, tho' ſo many Letters to that Effect had been wrote;---that all the Combinations not to import Goods were idle, and he hoped the Merchants and Manufacturers of this Country had more Senſe and Virtue, than, for the Sake of ſhipping £20,000 worth of Goods, to give up for ever the AUTHORITY and CONTROUL of this Country---*That Patriotiſm would riſe to a certain Heighth, and continue a certain Time, but Intereſt would, in the End, overturn it*---that it already did ſo---Rhode-Iſland was running away with the Trade of New-England, and the Merchants in other Places were undermining one another, ſo that, with a little Patience, all theſe Combinations would diſſolve of themſelves.----As to his Letters, he was contented to take the whole Blame of having wrote them illy, if they were ſo; but that Diſſolution was the invariable Meaſure purſued, on the ill Conduct of Aſſemblies, of which he gave ſome Inſtances.---That as to the late Tranſaction at Boſton, he was not prepared to give any Opinion, till farther Advices came; but he moſt heartily pitied the Situation of a Soldier, if he muſt ſtand till he was beat to the Ground, without making any Reſiſtance ---That as to a Civil Magiſtracy, there was none---tho' it had been his Intention, previous to ſending the Troops, to bring in a Bill to remedy that defective Part of the Conſtitution, which made the Council of Boſton Creatures of the Aſſembly, the Juſtices Creatures of the Council, &c.---- that as to a Miniſter's writing to America, that a Repeal of any Act would be recommended, it was what any Peer might do, and he ſaw no Impropriety in it.----That upon the whole, a *republican* Spirit prevailed through the Colonies, which every Adminiſtration muſt diſcourage---and as to his having no Plan with regard to America, he confeſſed he had none, but to maintain their conſtitutional Dependance, and the Authority of this Country, *in its fulleſt Extent*.----That with regard to ſending Troops to America, the King had a Right to ſend them to any Part of his Dominions.----As to the Inconſiſtency and Irreſolution of his Conduct, he ſaid nothing.---From this, which is almoſt a Tranſcript of his Speech, you may judge, what our unhappy Country is to expect from Adminiſtration.

"Lord Rockingham obſerved, that the Wealth of America ſhould flow through Trade----that he had rather ſee Half a Sum ariſe from the Induſtry of the Inhabitants, than the whole from Taxes.---In ſhort, my dear Sir, we have nothing to depend upon, but the Virtue and Reſolution of the collective Body of the People of America.---*The Merchants, I fear, begin to faulter, and every, even the ſlighteſt Inſtance of Uneaſineſs, is magnified to a prodigious Heighth.*---Our Patriotiſm and Virtue are treated with the utmoſt Contempt by the miniſterial Minions, while our few ſincere Friends are anxiouſly waiting to ſee how theſe Predictions are verified.---The Merchants and Manufacturers are amuſed with Expectations of our Inability to adhere to our Agreement, and preſſed moſt earneſtly to wait the Event. The Merchants of London think, that the Principle of Taxation belongs wholly to the Agents, and that, as the Application from the Colonies is not upon commercial Principles, they are excuſed---while the Agents---but I forbear."

Extract of a Letter from London, June 11.

"I agree with you, that our Parliament was wrong, in the firſt Place for paſſing that grievous Revenue-act, and alſo, when they found it grievous, not to repeal it totally; and the People on your Side, I think, were wrong, in prohibiting the Importation of Articles, on which there was no Duty; thoſe they could have ſupported; but, as many very juſtly obſerve, it is impoſſible for you to do without a great many Articles from hence, which the Miniſtry well knew, therefore were determined not to repeal the Act. If you had confined it to the Articles, the Duty was laid on only, I am inclinable to believe, it would have been repealed, as the Miniſtry well know you could have done without them; and, I am of Opinion, if you refrain ordering Tea, that the Duty will be taken off that Article."

Extract of a Letter from London.

"Both at Home and Abroad we are in an embroiled Situation. The Miniſtry conſult not the Humours, nor, I fear, the Good of the People. Almoſt every Meaſure ſeems to betray a Diſpoſition to Violence and arbitrary Power. The Extenſion of the Duration of Parliaments to ſeven Years, tho' it fixed the preſent Family on the Throne, has been, I believe, one chief Means of throwing them ſo entirely into the Power of the Crown, as to endanger the Subverſion of that Balance in the Conſtitution, which our Forefathers ſtruggled hard to preſerve."

Captain Cook, from Cadiz, on the 11th of laſt Month, in Lat. 32, Long. 18:15, ſpoke the Schooner Sally, Captain Liſle, from New-York for Madeira, out 35 Days; on the 8th Inſtant, in Lat. 38, Long. 63, ſpoke a Schooner from Caſco-Bay for Barbados, 10 Days out; and the ſame Day he ſpoke a Ship from Virginia for Glaſgow, 5 Days out, all well.

Captain Fearis, from Liſbon, on the 5th Inſtant, in Lat. 37:40, Long. 61, ſpoke the Sloop Betſy, Captain Goodall, from New-York for Gibraltar, 5 Days out; and on the 11th, in Lat. 37:57, Long. 69:55, he ſpoke a Sloop from New-London for St. Chriſtophers, two Day out, all well.

Captain Caton, from Liſbon, on the 9th Inſtant in Lat. 39, Long. 64, ſpoke a Shcooner from Marblehead for Dominica, 10 Days out; and the next Day, in Lat. 37:32, Long. 66:42, he ſpoke the Brig Conelly, Captain Miller, from this Port for Dublin, 8 Days out, all well.

Captain Haſtie, in 8 Weeks from Glaſgow, on the 11th of July, in Lat. 40, Long. 37:40, ſpoke the Ship Granville, Captain Hamilton, from Jamaica for Glaſgow, out 42 Days; 13th Inſt. Lat. 47:30, Long. 38, ſpoke a Brig from Baltimore for Cork, out 22 Days; and on the 8th Inſtant, in Lat. 38, Long. 62, he ſpoke a Brig from Jamaica for Lancaſter, out 4 Weeks, all well in each Veſſel.

Captain Barwick, from Liſbon, on the 30th ult. in Lat. 38, Long. 52, ſpoke the Brig Betſy, Captain Kidd, from Liſbon for this Port, 7 Weeks out all well.

Captain Mackey, from Londonderry, about ſix Weeks ago, in Lat. 49, Long. 16, ſpoke a Brig from Caſco-Bay for Liverpool, all well.

Captain Malcolm, from Belfaſt, on the 22d of July, in Lat. 42:22, Long. 54:22, ſpoke the Brig Charlotte, Captain Johnſon, from Boſton, for Gibraltar, 5 Days out; on the 1ſt Inſtant, in Lat. 39:41, Long. 64:10, ſpoke the Ship Priſcilla, Captain Jones, from this Place for Cork, 10 Days out, all well; and on the 13th, in Lat. 38, Long. 68:30, he ſpoke a Schooner, from North-Carolina for London, out 7 Days.

Captain Bryſon, arrived at New-York from Amſterdam, on the 28th ult. in Lat. 31:37. Long. 62:48, ſpoke the Schooner Barbados, Captain Barry, from this Port for Barbados; on the 6th Inſtant, in Lat. 37:58, Long. 67:30, ſpoke a Ship from Virginia for London; and on the 8th, in Lat. 38:12, Long. 67:30, he ſpoke the Ship Peggy, of Liverpool, from Africa, for Virginia, with Slaves, out 14 Weeks.

Captain Cornwell, arrived at New-York from Dublin, on the 4th of July, in Lat. 31:54, Long. 22, ſpoke with Captain Davis, in a Brig from Maryland for Liſbon.

The Elizabeth, Captain Brown, from Glaſgow for Virginia, was ſpoke with on the 24th ult. in Lat. 29:30, Long. 59, by Captain Wilſon, arrived at New-York from Belfaſt.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Bulkley and Chevalier, at Liſbon; and Captain Fortin, at Cadiz.

Captain Thompſon, from Maryland, is arrived at Liſbon; and Captain Drew, of this Port, is arrived at Cadiz, from Maryland.

One Night laſt Week, ſome Rogues found Means to lift up the Saſh of a Chamber Window, of a Houſe in Third-ſtreet, where a Man and his Wife were aſleep, and took Seven Pounds in Caſh, and three Lottery Tickets out of the Man's Breeches Pocket, which were lying on a Table near the Window.

☞ For a LETTER, ſigned JUNIUS; and another, ſigned STRABO, ſee the SUPPLEMENT.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Ranger, J. Prince, from Tortola. Ship Great Duke Leopold, J. Williams, Snow Anna, J. Livingſton, Brig Lord Hyde, J. Taylor, Brig Dolphin, R. Shewell, Ship Minerva, F. Fearis, Ship Pennſylvania Farmer, R. Johnſon, Ship Sally, G. Barwick, Ship Admiral Hawke, J. M'Caddon, and Brig Greyhound, G. Caton, Liſbon. Ship St. Andrew, C. Emlen, Madeira. Schooner Happy Return, N. Stilwell, Egg-Harbour. Schooner Unity, W. Carliſle, Antigua. Sloop Diana, W. Goodding, Falmouth. Sloop Sidney, J. Oliver, Schooner Nancy, B. Woods, Sloop Honeſt Endeavour, R. Savery, Sloop Sally, A. Gurling, Sloop Polly and Nancy, A. M'Taggert, and Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, North-Carolina. Snow Amelia, G. Villeneuve, London. Sloop Mary, J. Wainwright, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Potowmack, S. Sydebotham, and Sloop Ann & Elizabeth, R. Daſhiel, Maryland. Sloop Robert, E. Cuſtis, and Schooner Amelia, W. Ivory, Virginia. Sloop William's Relief, C. Place, Turks-Iſland. Schooner Britannia, J. Rider, Plymouth. Brig Molly, J. Lockton, St. Kitts. Sloop America, J. Gorham, Boſton. Ship London Packet, J. Cook, Cadiz. Sloop Polly, J. Aſhmead, and Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Barbados. Brig Nancy, J. Stephen, Oporto. Ship Jupiter, J. Mackey, and Ship Philadelphia, J. Malcolm, New-Caſtle on Delaware. Schooner Sally, J. Houghton, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Mary, W. Alexander, from St. Croix.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Dolphin, S. Outerbridge, for St. Euſtatia. Schooner Raven, T. Coffin, Newfoundland. Ship Parr, P. Creighton, Liverpool. Sloop Unity, J. Buchanan, St. Vincent. Sloop Royal George, J. Cox, Penſacola. Sloop Sidney, J. Oliver, North-Carolina. Ship Mercury, J. Steel, Barbados. Sbip Molly, J. Lockton, St. Kitts. Schooner Amelia, W. Ivory, for Virginia.

CLEARED. Schooner Elizabeth, G. Wells, and Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, C. Bedlow, St. Croix. Schooner Britannia, H. Johnſon, Salem. Sloop Mermaid, N. Drew, Plymouth, N. E. Brig Betſy, J. Hudſon, Newfoundland. Sloop Orange, J. Fanning, Nova-Scotia. Schooner Sally, A. Gilbert, Anguilla. Sloop Molly, J. Chapman, Boſton. Brig Sally and Molly, E. Jones, Antigua. Schooner Two Williams, R. Baker, Dominica. Sloop Robert, E. Cuſtis, and Sloop Felis, J. Jackſon, Virginia. Ship Molly, E. Belford, to Liſbon.

HENRY MARKS and COMPANY,
FROM LONDON,

TAKE this method of informing the public, That they make and ſell the beſt kind of STARCH, manufactured in the Engliſh and Poliſh manner, at the moſt reaſonable rate, by wholeſale, or by the half dozen: Any perſon that pleaſes to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on being faithfully ſerved at HENRY MARKS's, at the ſign of the Blue Bonnet in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, or at the Manufactory in the Northern Liberties, oppoſite the Northern Liberty Beer-houſe in Front-ſtreet. ¶

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

A FRESH Aſſortment of the very beſt Kind in Quality, conſiſting of coarſe, middling, and ſuperfine, to be ſold by ELIZABETH THOMAS, at her Houſe, on the South Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

LONDON, *April* 21, 1779.

At an ACADEMY, on the Side of the New River, ISLINGTON, near COLEBROOK's-ROW,

By the Rev. Mr. RICHARD CLARKE, late Rector of St. *Philip*'s, in *Charles-Town*, *South-Carolina*, and now Lecturer of *Stoke Newington*, aſſiſted by experienced Maſters;

YOUNG Gentlemen are boarded, and taught *Greek*, *Latin*, *French*, *Writing*, *Arithmetic* and *Merchants-Accompts*. Particular Attention is paid to reading *Engliſh* with Propriety; the want of which is as much complained of, as it is neglected in moſt Seminaries of Education.

Perſons intended for the liberal Profeſſions, will have the beſt Writers on each Science read and explained to them at all proper Intervals, beſides the common Inſtruction of the School; ſo that Youth of moderate Capacities may acquire a good Degree of real Knowledge at that Age, when they for the moſt Part leave School with ſuperficial Attainments in the Languages only. The Terms of Boarding and Edueating are Thirty Pounds per Annum, and three Guineas Entrance.----*Drawing* and *Muſic* are paid as diſtinct Articles.

N. B. Gentlemen intended for the Bar or the Church, will be inſtructed in the Method of Compoſition and Elocution, proper to form that Preſence of Mind, and Propriety of Action, ſo very neceſſary for all who are to appear and ſpeak in Public. ¶

To be SOLD,
By HENRY WOODROW, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Sugar-houſe, above Pool's-bridge,

A HANDY, light, Jerſey made WAGGON, well finiſhed, both Wood and Iron-work, with a covered Top, and painted, ſuitable for a Family, or to attend the Market. ¶

PETER YOUNG,

Joiner, and Muſical Inſtrument-maker, living on the Weſt Side, at the upper End of Second-ſtreet, about the Middle between Vine and Callowhill-ſtreets, next Door to Mr. Adam Stricker, in Philadelphia,

MAKES, mends, and has for Sale, all Sorts of Muſical String INSTRUMENTS, as Spinnets, Glaſſicords, and Violins.------Guittars, made in the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion, the Strings toned with a Watch Key. As he has followed the Buſineſs theſe ſeveral Years paſt, and being deſired (by ſeveral Gentlemen of his Acquaintance) to publiſh it, he flatters himſelf, thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that have hitherto had no Acquaintance of him, as well as his former Friends, will favour him with their Cuſtom, when they may depend upon having their Buſineſs executed with Neatneſs, Punctuality, and Diſpatch, as well as at reaſonable Rates, by

‖ 6 W. *Their humble Servant*, PETER YOUNG.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1770.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Agreement entered into between BUCKRIDGE SIMS and WILLIAM MASTERS, for carrying on the Diſtilling Buſineſs, was diſſolved the 7th Inſtant; all Perſons that are indebted, are deſired to pay, and thoſe that have any Demands, before that Time, are deſired to bring in their Accounts. ¶

On Thurſday, the 30th inſtant, at 7 o' clock in the evening, will be SOLD, at the London Coffee-houſe,

A TWO ſtory brick houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on Fourth-ſtreet, being part of the old Alms-houſe ſquare, containing in front, on Fourth-ſtreet, 36 feet, and in depth 40 feet; the houſe is 18 feet 8 inches front, and 29 feet 4 inches deep, with a good oven in the cellar, fit for carrying on the baking buſineſs; the houſe is finiſhed to plaiſtering; ſubject to a groundrent of Nine Pounds, currency, per annum.

The houſe is mortgaged for £ 170, which may continue if it is agreeable to the purchaſer. ‡

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

The 3d day of September next, at 12 o' clock, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN meſſuage or tenement, plantation, and tract, piece, or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 40 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, in the county of Cheſter, and on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſter, about 11 miles from Philadelphia, late the eſtate of Iſrael Hendrickſon, deceaſed; there are on the premiſes, a good brick houſe, two ſtory high, two large rooms on a floor, a well of excellent water at the door, a good barn, and other out-houſes, a good bearing orchard of about 80 young trees; the above mentioned premiſes would ſuit extremely well for a ſtore or tavern, or a tradeſman, as the premiſes is not above 60 perches from Darby creek, and not exceeding 1 mile to the river Delaware, where is an excellent place for fiſhing or fowling; the land tolerable fertile. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living adjacent to the premiſes. The conditions will be made known, at the time and place of ſale, by, JOHN HENDRICKSON. ¶

N. B. As there is a leaſe on ſaid premiſes, not expired till the 25th of March next, the premiſes will be ſold ſubject thereto.

Allen's-Town, in New-Jerſey, Auguſt 15, 1770.

THIS is to give Notice, to thoſe whom it may concern, That the Subſcribers intend to petition the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, at their next Seſſions, to paſs an Act for making the Bridge over Croſwick's Creek, below Richard Brown's Mill, a County Charge. SAMUEL ROGERS, ISAAC ROGERS, RICHARD BROWN. ¶

THE Public are hereby cautioned from taking an Aſſignment of a Note of Hand, for Twenty Pounds, paſſed by the Subſcriber, to a certain Thomas Stout, about the 4th of June laſt paſt, as no Part thereof will be paid, until the Conditions, upon which ſaid Note was given, are complied with by ſaid Stout. BENJAMIN NOXON. §

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Worceſter Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about the latter End of May laſt, an old brown and white ſpotted COW, with large Horns. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. JACOB WENTZ. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 10th of this inſtant Auguſt, at night, a likely iron grey MARE, near 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be part Engliſh blood, has two white feet on the near ſide, and was ſome time ago ſhod all round, which appears by one hind ſhoe left on, ſhe has a dark noſe, and a ſmall white ſpot in her forehead, no brand, nor ear mark. The owner of ſaid mare is deſired to come and prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away, from JACOB HOLCOMBE, living on the premiſes. ¶

Baltimore county, Maryland, Auguſt 20, 1770.

RAN away, on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcribers, living in Carroll's manor, on the Forks of Gunpowder, two Engliſh convict ſervant men; one named JOHN JARVIS, but may change his name, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 and an half inches high, pale complexion, grey eyed, ſhort black hair; had on, and took with him, when he went away, two very good ſuits, a new brown fly coat, red and white ſtriped jacket, black thickſet breeches, two pair of white thread ſtockings, pretty good Engliſh ſhoes, with braſs buckles, blue pea-jacket, two ſhirts, one dowlas the other holland, very much worn, ozenbrigs trowſers, and three ſilk handkerchiefs; has got a paſs, by forging Mr. Plowman's hand writing to it, and it is imagined he will go by the name of Thomas Kees, and has money pretty plenty. The other named WILLIAM BARKER, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a luſty man, ſhort brown hair, brown complexion, very much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, old lightiſh coloured coat, patched with cotton patches, with broad white metal buttons, ſhort cotton jacket, without ſleeves, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, with braſs buckles; but it is likely he may wear ſome of the clothes the other took with him, as they are both gone together. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have, if taken within ſaid county, TWENTY SHILLINGS *for each, beſides what the Law allows; and if taken out of the county,* THIRTY SHILLINGS *for each, beſides what the law allows, paid by PETER BUTLER, and EDWARD BOSMAN.*

N. B. It is poſſible they may both forge paſſes.----The perſon or perſons that takes up ſaid ſervants, are requeſted to notify it in the Pennſylvania Chronicle. ¶ 7ſ6.

RUN away, on the 30th of July, 1769, from the ſubſcriber, living in Carroll's manor, Baltimore county, Maryland, a convict ſervant man, born in Yorkſhire, in England, and ſpeaks much upon that dialect, named Amburſt Clemmiſſon, but ſince has changed it to George Bell, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a fair complexion, ſandy hair; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, with wrought braſs buttons, a red jacket, without ſleeves, and a pair of home made trowſers. He went away with another ſervant, but that other ſervant was ſince taken up at Philadelphia, and gives an account, that the ſaid Amburſt was taken up at Stoney-creek, over the Allegany Mountains, about September laſt, by three men, and the ſubſcriber has not heard of him ſince. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS, Pennſylvania currency, and reaſonable charges, paid by me. EDWARD BOSMAN. ‖ 7ſ6.

A HEALTHY WOMAN, of Credit, with a freſh Breaſt of MILK, would be glad to take a CHILD to NURSE. Enquire of the PRINTERS. §

Philadelphia, August 25, 1770.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On the 7th of September next, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-house,

SUNDRY LOTS of GROUND, part of the old Alms-house square, bounded on Pine, Union, and Spruce-streets; a plan of which is to be seen at the Coffee-house, and at JACOB SHOEMAKER, junior's.

EDWARD POLE,

TAKES this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has just opened a GROCERY STORE, in Front-street, 3 doors above the corner of South street, and near to John Hart's vendue store, Philadelphia; where he has for sale, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms for CASH ONLY, the following articles, viz.---Old Jamaica spirits, West-India rum, Holland geneva; Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, claret, and frontiniac wines; wine bitters; white-wine, claret, and cyder vinegar; loaf, lump, and Muscovado sugars; melasses, green and bohea teas, whole and ground pepper, allspice, race and ground ginger, coffee, chocolate; allom, copperas and brimstome; salt petre; mustard, by the bottle or pound; mustard-seed; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace; raisins; rice; currants, and pruans; sugar candy, citron, tamarinds; best Florence oil, lamp ditto; starch; Cayenne pepper; Castile soap; spermaceti candles; powder and shot; Lancaster tobacco; American snuff; writing and other paper.----He has also a small and neat assortment of BOOKS, which he can afford to sell considerably lower than what they are generally sold for in this city, consisting of, Quarto bibles, with or without the church service; octavo bibles; common prayer books; L'Estrange's Josephus, folio; Stackhouse's life of Christ, octavo; Atterbury's sermons, 2 vols. octavo; Fothergill's life and travels; Rowe's exercises of the heart; Fox on the new-testament, 2 vols. octavo; Seneca's morals; Watts's hymns; Arndt's true christianity, 2 vols. octavo; ditto garden of Paradise, octavo; Dyche's English dictionary; Wise's young man's best companion; Ramsey's travels of Cyrus, 2 vols. Pope's Homer's iliad, 2 vols. Pope's Homer's odyssey, 2 vols. adventures of Telemachus, with the key, 2 vols. Prior's poems, 2 vols. Lloyd's Persian letters, 2 vols. Marigny's history of the Arabians, 4 vols. octavo; Don Quixote, 4 vols. Gil Blas, 4 vols. Mellmouth's Pliny, 2 vols. octavo; Crusoe's life, travels and adventures; Gesner's death of Abel; Gulliver's travels; Ray on the creation, octavo and duodecimo; Britain triumphant, with cuts; Devil on two sticks; religious courtship; Rowe's letters; Rowe's poems; Bunyan's pilgrims progress; Sherlock on death; Milton's Paradise lost; ditto regained; ditto's notes on ditto; Thompson's seasons; Young's night thoughts; Byron's voyages; Anson's voyages; Peruvian letters; Persian letters; history of Europe; Marlborough's life; Addison's evidences; Beveridge's thoughts; Millbank's afflicted man's companion; letter writer; Gay's fables; Cambray's thoughts; Cambray's fables; Foster's family physician; Woodward's warming; Jenning's use of the globes; Mountains's seaman's vade mecum; maps, views, &c. &c.

All orders from town or country will be thankfully received, duly attended to, and carefully executed.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 27th of September next, at 10 o' clock, at the London Coffee-house,

AN unimproved LOT, belonging to the estate of ANDREW STEUART, deceased, situate on the north side of Spruce street, containing in breadth, 31 feet 10 inches and an half, and in depth 49 and an half feet; bounded on the westward by ground late of Samuel Peckering, now of James Wagstaff, eastward by ground late of James Haworth, and now of Acan Fell, northward by ground in possession of George Ashbridge, under groundrent of One Shilling sterling per year. All persons that have any demands against Steuart's estate, that have not yet brought in their proved accounts, are desired now, for the last time, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all persons indebted to the estate, are again desired to pay their respective debts, otherwise may expect to be sued, by THOMAS MAGEE, Administrator †

SUPPOSED to be stolen, on Tuesday night, the 14th of this instant August, from the plantation of Elias Yerkes, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, a dark bay MARE, 5 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a large star in her forehead, her hind feet white, shod before, she can pace and trot, but is most inclined to pace. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so as the owner may have her again, shall have if strayed Ten Shillings, and if stolen Twenty Shillings, for the mare; and Three Pounds for the mare and thief, and reasonable charges, paid by me

¶ ELIAS YERKES.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 9th of this instant August, from the subscriber, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, GEORGE OWEN, by trade a joiner, born in England, and very remarkably built, about 4 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has straight brown hair, grey eyes, a wen on the top of his head, which is bald, about 30 years of age, he is very fretful and soon displeased; took with him, a half blooded bay mare, trots and runs well, 1 hand saw, 1 tenant saw, 1 sash ditto, and 2 setts of brass furniture for drawers, also 2 silver china faced watches, a brown broadcloth coat, 1 allopeen ditto, a blue broadcloth jacket, without sleeves, 2 nankeen ditto, and leather breeches. Whoever takes up said runaway, and brings him back, in order to fulfil his engagements by indenture to the subscriber, and to be brought to condign punishment, for fraudulently taking several things out of the neighbourhood, shall receive Five Pounds for the man, Three Pounds for the mare, and Forty Shillings for the watch. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

¶ SAMUEL SWIFT.

Head of Wye River, in Talbot County, August 13, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Monday, the 30th of July, an Irish servant man, called THOMAS AGNEW, a weaver by trade, about 30 years of age, of a pale complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on, when he went away, a coarse tow linen shirt, and trowsers, much worn, an old grey jacket, much worn, with cuffs on the sleeves; he has exceeding bad sore legs, ulcerated and scuttled, two sores on the left leg; he has very little hair on his head, and is very much bald, it is thought he has a wig on, and a hat; he is a subtle fellow, was born in the west of Ireland, and brags much of his trade. Whoever brings back said servant to his master, or secures him so as he may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, paid by

¶ FRANCIS HUMPHREYS.

Newbern, North-Carolina, July 29, 1770.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from taking an assignment of any bond, or bonds, given by him to Conrad Reiff and Philip Reiff, of Oley, as he never yet is come to any settlement with said Conrad and Philip Reiff, and consequently is resolved not to pay any of the said bonds, till accounts are settled between them. HENRY SMITH. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, on the 9th of this instant August, a large brown MARE, 10 or 12 years old, near 15 hands high, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ JOHN SWIFT.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at the Sign of the Nag's Head, on the Ridge Road, in the county of Philadelphia, on the night of the 13th of this inst. August, a bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, paces and trots, shod before, with a pair of new shoes, has been much rode lately, low carriaged. Any person who delivers said horse at the place aforesaid, or to John Bull, Esq; in said county, and secures the thief, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for either, by me MATTHEW HENDERSON. ¶

MADE and SOLD by the SUBSBRIBER, at the Corner of *Spruce* and *Second-streets*, near the *Drawbridge*, in *Philadelphia*, various Kinds of WIRE WORK, such as rolling Screens for cleaning Wheat or Flaxseed, standing Screens for cleaning Wheat or Corn, round and square Sieves and Riddles, Wire Work for Cellar and Spring-house Windows, Wire for short Cloths for Millers, which have been found by Experience to exceed the Hair Cloth; also *Dutch* Fans, made in the newest and best Manner. And as the Subscriber has heretofore given general Satisfaction to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom, he hopes to make it appear, that his Work is equal, if not superior, to any in the Province, he having put his Works in the most compleat Order, being able to supply his Customers at the shortest Notice. MOSES COX.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1770.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE *Managers* elected by the Contributors for promoting the *Culture of Silk*, hereby give Notice, that they will be ready to purchase, and receive, at the Filature in Seventh-street, between Market and Arch-streets, all Cocoons of this Year's Growth, that may be brought to them before the first of September next, at the following Prices, viz.

For sound and merchantable Cocoons, of the best Quality, from the Italian or foreign Silk-Worm, Four Shillings per Pound; and for sound Cocoons, of the Native, or American Worm, Twenty-five Shillings per Thousand; and proportionably for Cocoons of an inferior Quality. And as a further Encouragement to the Inhabitants of this Province, the Managers will pay them a *Bounty* of Twenty-five per Cent. on the Value of the Cocoons that may be purchased of them, over and above the Price proposed as aforesaid. The following PREMIUMS will also be given, viz.

I. To that Person in Pennsylvania, or in the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, or in the Jersies, or Maryland, who shall on or before the first Day of September next, raise within his or her Family, and sell at the Filature, the greatest Quantity of sound Cocoons, not less than *Thirty Thousand*, the Premium of *FIFTEEN POUNDS*.

II. To that Person, in either of the said Provinces, or Counties, who shall raise and sell as aforesaid, the next greatest Quantity, not less than *Twenty Thousand*, the Premium of *TEN POUNDS*. Both these Premiums exclusive of the Price as aforesaid.

It will be required of every Person that may claim either of the two aforesaid Premiums, that he or she produce to the Managers a satisfactory Certificate, from one or more of the neareſt Magistrates, that due Proof hath been made before him or them, that all the Cocoons, for which the Premium may be claimed, were actually raised within the Claimant's Family *only*; and on the 11th Day of September, the Premiums will be fairly and impartially adjudged and paid by the Managers, to the Person or Persons who may be entitled to them as above.

Such Persons as may not be disposed to sell their Cocoons, but to have them reeled for their own Use, may have that Service performed for them at the Filature, in the best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates possible; as the Managers are not sparing either in Trouble or Expence, to fit up the *Filature* properly, and to procure the most skilful Persons for reeling and sorting the Silk; and therefore, such Persons as have Skill and Experience in this Way, are requested to apply speedily to the Managers, who will give them all reasonable Encouragement.

Cadwalader Evans, Benjamin Morgan, Israel Pemberton, Moses Bartram, Francis Alison, William Smith, John Rhea, Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Fisher, Owen Biddle, Henry Drinker, Robert Strettell Jones, Managers.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

IN SECOND-STREET, near ARCH-STREET,

HATH on Sale, a Variety of CHINA; consisting of blue and white, and enamelled *handled Tea Cups and Saucers*, Tea Jarrs, Jarrs and Beakers, Cream Ewers of the newest Fashion, half Pint Basons and Plates, blue and white, and enamelled Butter-plates, flat and deep, blue and white, and coloured Table-plates, small round Dishes, Sugar-dishes, Nibs and Tavern Bowls, and great Choice of *blue and white Tea Cups and Saucers*, &c. &c.

Glass, Delft, and *Cream coloured* WARES, as usual.

Bottles and Basons, and a few Prussian Decanters labelled *Madeira*.

ALSO,

A Parcel of French INDICO, by the Dozen, or larger Quantity.

WHEREAS SAMUEL MORRIS, CHARLES JOLLY, and CHARLES BATHO, were appointed by the Court, to settle and adjust the Accounts of JOHN COPLAND; all those, who have any Demands against the said John Copland, are desired to meet the Auditors, at the House of the Widow FITZSIMMONS, in Worcester Township, on the 31st Instant, at 10 o' Clock in the Morning. ¶ *August 10, 1770.*

STRAYED away from the subscriber's stable, on the 26th of July, 1770, a grey MARE, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, shod before, marked E D; also a sorrel MARE, with white mane and tail, and a white face, shod before. Whoever takes up said mares, and brings them to the subscriber, living near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, shall receive Fifteen Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SPENCE. ¶

STOLEN, on the 11th of July last, from the Subscriber, living in Bohemia Manor, in Cæcil County, Maryland, a bright bay MARE, between 13 and 14 Hands high, 5 Years old, black Mane and Tail, a natural Trotter; a very well bodied, straight limbed Creature; seems very like the English Breed; branded on the near Thigh, it is supposed AR. Whoever takes up said Mare, and gives Notice to the Owner, shall receive Three Pounds Reward, and for the Mare and Thief, FIVE POUNDS, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ SOLOMON HEARSEY.

WHEREAS the subscriber, living in Drummore township, Lancaster county, can make appear, if required, that both by the expressions and behaviour of his wife Martha Laird, he hath just cause to fear she will take all methods possible to hurt him, and waste his estate; this is therefore to forewarn all persons, to have no dealings or bargains with her, of any kind whatsoever, for he will pay no debts of her contracting, from the day of the date hereof; and as she has several times absconded his house, entirely contrary to his mind, leaving all things desolate and open, this is therefore to warn all persons, at their peril, not to harbour, entertain, or lodge, either by night or by day, the said Martha Laird, until such time as she and he can be parted in a legal manner.

Jnue 26, 1770. JAMES LAIRD. §

Pennsylvania, ss. *Philadelphia, August 13. 1770.*

THE Committee appointed by the Assembly of this Province to audit and settle the Public Accounts, hereby give Notice, that they purpose to meet at the State-House, in this City, on the 1st Day of next Month (September) at 9 o' Clock in the Morning, and by Adjournment to the 10th inclusive, to proceed on the Business to them intrusted, at which Time, the County Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and others concerned, are required to give their Attendance, with their respective Accounts, prepared for Examination and Adjustment,

And as the Committee have agreed to examine and adjust the Provincial Treasurer's Account on the 10th of the Month, in order that they may be enabled to prepare their Report to lay before the House on the first Day of their next Meeting, such Officers, who fail of complying with this Notice in due Time, must expect their Neglect will be reported to the House.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on the 25th Day of August instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, will be sold by public Vendue, a certain Messuage, Plantation, and Piece or Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, containing 120 Acres, more or less, bounded by Lands of Robert Erwin, Isaac Green, and others, situate in East-Cain, in Chester County. Also at the same Time and Place will be sold, a Waggon and Gears, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. all late the Property of Robert Lockhart; seized in Execution, and to be sold by JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, in the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR voting me on the Return for the Sheriff's Office at the last Election, demands my public Acknowledgment, and I hereby do it with much real Gratitude. This Mark of your Esteem, encourages me again to solicit your Votes and Interest at the next Election, and, if I should be so happy as to obtain your Favours, my utmost Efforts shall be exerted, to shew my further Gratitude, by a faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in me. I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your Friend, and humble Servant,

JUDAH FOULKE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the many Marks of Friendship and Esteem, by you conferred upon me, I again offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, and sollicit your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, when, if I should be happy enough to succeed, shall think myself bound in Gratitude to exert my utmost Abilities to oblige you, and justify your Choice, by a faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in me. I am, Gentlemen, your Friend, and humble Servant,

† WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA, who have been pleased to favour me with their Votes and Interest, several Years past, for the Sheriff's Office.

GENTLEMEN,

SEVERAL Matters, unexpected, having lately intervened, I take this Method (after sincerely and most gratefully thanking you for all past Favours) to acquaint you, that I shall decline standing a Candidate for that Office at the ensuing Election. I am, and shall continue to be,

GENTLEMEN, *Your most obedient Servant,*

¶ JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the Borough and County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Encouragement I have received from many of the reputable Freeholders, and other Electors of this Borough and County, induces me to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing Election: Therefore, I take this public Method to request your Votes and Interest for that Purpose; and to assure you, should I be so fortunate as to be one of those presented by you to his Honour the Governor for his Choice, and should be favoured with that Choice; that, as it will be my Duty, so it shall be my chief Endeavour, to discharge the Office with Fidelity and Credit, and hope I shall be able to demonstrate, as well to his Honour, as the Borough and County, a Conduct worthy of the Trust reposed in their much obliged, and very humble Servant.

¶ SAMUEL ATLEE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, for the county of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING for some years past had the success, by your favour, to be placed upon the return with the present Sheriff, whose time is almost expired; and being encouraged from my former success, I do again intend to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's office: Therefore, a continuance of your votes and interest for the same, at the ensuing election, shall ever be gratefully acknowledged by, *Gentlemen,*

Your humble servant, FREDERICK STONE.

Whereas it has been represented to many of the freeholders, and other electors, for the county of Lancaster, that *Frederick Stone*, who, for several years past, has been a candidate for the Sheriff's office, would be unable to procure the security that would be required of him, for the faithful execution of his office, in case he should be elected Sheriff for the said county, which representation has prevented a number of the electors of this county from giving him their votes and interest; wherefore, in order to remove such objection, we, the subscribers, do, in this public manner, declare and promise, that if the said *Frederick Stone* should have the success to be elected to the Sheriff's office for this county, we will become his security, as by law is required. LUDWICK STONE,

Lancaster, July 28, 1770. § PHILIP DIETRICK.

ABSENTED himself from his Master's Service JOHN GIBBON, by Trade a Gilder, about 6 Feet high well made, tolerably well dressed, and is supposed to be in or about Baltimore. Whoever secures the said Gibbon, and returns him to his Master JAMES REYNOLDS, Carver and Gilder, in Philadelphia, shall receive One Sterling Shilling Reward. ¶

RUN away, the 2d day of this instant August, from the subscriber, living in Elsinborough in the county of Salem, West New-Jersey, an English servant man, named WALTER LINDY, about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a thick well set fellow, of a dark complexion, marked with the small pox, speaks somewhat on the west country dialect, has strait black hair; had on, and took with him, an old homespun jacket very much worn, of light colour, lined with flannel, a goon nor linnen shirt, two pair of trowsers, one pair of tow cloth, the other striped linen, old shoes, with buckles, and a good felt hat; he is an ungrateful fellow, this being the 9th or 10th time he has run away. So I desire any person or persons that have an opportunity, to secure him in any of his Majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, and if in this county, shall have Twenty Shillings, if out of the county Thirty Shillings, if out of the province Forty Shillings, for their trouble, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN FIRTH. §

Philadelphia, August 6, 1770.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Michael Utz, late of this City, Painter, deceased, are desired to make Payment to the Subscribers, in six Weeks from this Date; and those that have any Demands against the said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, that they may be adjusted and paid, by FREDERICK KUHL, and MICHAEL SHUBART, Administrators. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2174.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of May 29, 1770.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

WHILE Parliament was ſitting, it would neither have been ſafe, nor perhaps quite regular, to offer any opinion to the public, upon the juſtice or wiſdom of their proceedings. To pronounce fairly upon their conduct, it was neceſſary to wait, until we could conſider, in one view, the beginning, the progreſs, and the concluſion of their deliberations. The cauſe of the public was undertaken and ſupported by men, from whoſe abilities and united authority, to ſay nothing of the advantageous ground they ſtood on, might well be thought ſufficient to determine a popular queſtion in favour of the people. Neither was the Houſe of Commons ſo abſolutely engaged in defence of the Miniſtry, or even of their own reſolutions, but that *they* might have paid ſome decent regard to the known diſpoſition of their Conſtituents, and, without any diſhonour to their firmneſs, might have retracted an opinion too haſtily adopted, when they ſaw the alarm it had created, and how ſtrongly it was oppoſed by the general ſenſe of the Nation. The Miniſtry too would have conſulted their own immediate intereſt, in making ſome conceſſion ſatisfactory to the moderate part of the people. Without touching the fact, they might have conſented to guard againſt, or give up the dangerous principle, on which it was eſtabliſhed. In this ſtate of things, I think it was highly improbable, at the beginning of the Seſſion, that the complaints of the people upon a matter, which, in *their* apprehenſion at leaſt, immediately affected the life of the Conſtitution, would be treated with as much contempt by their own Repreſentatives, and by the Houſe of Lords, as they had been by the other branch of the Legiſlature. Deſpairing of their integrity, we had a right to expect ſomething from their prudence, and ſomething from their fears. The Duke of Grafton certainly did not foreſee to what an extent the corruption of a Parliament might be carried. He thought perhaps that there was ſtill ſome portion of ſhame or virtue left in the Majority of the Houſe of Commons, or that there was a line in public proſtitution, beyond which they would ſcruple to proceed. Had the young man been a little more practiſed in the world, or had he ventured to meaſure the characters of other men by his own, he would not have been ſo eaſily diſcouraged.

The prorogation of Parliament naturally calls upon us to review their proceedings, and to conſider the condition, in which they have left the kingdom. I do not queſtion but they have done what is uſually called the King's buſineſs, much to his Majeſty's ſatisfaction. We have only to lament that, in conſequence of a ſyſtem introduced or revived in the preſent reign, this kind of merit ſhould be very conſiſtent with the neglect of every duty they owe to the Nation. The interval between the opening of the laſt and the cloſe of the former Seſſion, was longer than uſual. Whatever were the views of the Miniſter, in deferring the meeting of Parliament, ſufficient time was certainly given to every Member of the Houſe of Commons, to look back upon the ſteps he had taken, and the conſequences they had produced. The zeal of party, the violence of perſonal animoſities, and the heat of contention, had leiſure to ſubſide. From that period, whatever reſolution they took was deliberate and prepenſe. In the preceding Seſſion the dependents of the Miniſtry had affected to believe, that the final determination of the queſtion would have ſatisfied the Nation, or at leaſt put a ſtop to their complaints; as if the certainty of an evil could diminiſh the ſenſe of it, or the nature of injuſtice could be altered by deciſion. But they found the people of England were in a temper very diſtant from ſubmiſſion; and, although it was contended, that the Houſe of Commons could not themſelves reverſe a reſolution, which had the force and effect of a judicial ſentence, there were other conſtitutional expedients, which would have given a ſecurity againſt any ſimilar attempts for the future. The general propoſition, in which the whole country had an intereſt, might have been reduced to a particular fact, in which Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Luttrell would alone have been concerned. The Houſe of Lords might interpoſe;---the King might diſſolve the Parliament;---or, if every other reſource failed, there ſtill lay a grand conſtitutional Writ of error, in behalf of the people, from the deciſion of one Court to the wiſdom of the whole Legiſlature. Every one of theſe remedies has been ſucceſſively attempted. The people performed *their* part with dignity, ſpirit, and perſeverance. For many months his M----- heard nothing from his ſubjects but the language of complaint and reſentment;---unhappily for this country, it was the daily triumph of his Courtiers, that he heard it with an indifference approaching to contempt.

The H---- of C----- having aſſumed a power unknown to the conſtitution, were determined not merely to ſupport it in the ſingle inſtance in queſtion, but to maintain the doctrine in its utmoſt extent, and to eſtabliſh the fact as a precedent in law, to be applied in whatever manner his Majeſty's ſervants ſhould hereafter think fit. Their proceedings upon this occaſion are a ſtrong proof, that a deciſion, in the firſt inſtance illegal and unjuſt, can only be ſupported by a continuation of falſehood and injuſtice. To ſupport their former reſolutions, they were obliged to violate ſome of the beſt known and eſtabliſhed rules of the Houſe. In one inſtance they went ſo far as to declare, in open defiance of truth and common ſenſe, that it was not the rule of the Houſe to divide a complicated queſtion, at the requeſt of a member *. But after trampling upon the laws of the land, it was not wonderful that they ſhould treat the private regulations of their own aſſembly with equal diſregard. The Speaker, being young in office, began with pretending ignorance, and ended with deciding for the Miniſtry. We were not ſurpriſed at the deciſion; but he heſitated, and bluſhed at his own baſeneſs, and every man was aſtoniſhed.

The intereſt of the Public was vigorouſly ſupported in the H---- of L----. Their right to defend the conſtitution againſt any encroachment of the other eſtates, and the neceſſity of exerting it at this period, was urged to them with every argument that could be ſuppoſed to influence the heart or the underſtanding. But it ſoon appeared, that they had already taken their part, and were determined to ſupport the Houſe of Commons, not only at the expence of truth and decency, but even by a ſurrender of their own moſt important rights. Inſtead of performing that duty which the conſtitution expects from them, in return for the dignity and independence of their ſtation, in return for the hereditary ſhare it has given them in the legiſlature, the majority of them made common cauſe with the other Houſe in oppreſſing the people, and eſtabliſhed another doctrine, as falſe in itſelf, and, if poſſible, more pernicious to the conſtitution, than that on which the Middleſex Election was determined. By reſolving that they had no right to impeach a judgment of the Houſe of Commons in any caſe whatſoever, where that Houſe has a competent juriſdiction, they in effect gave up the conſtitutional check and reciprocal controul of one branch of the legiſlature over the other, which is perhaps the greateſt and moſt important object provided for by the diviſion of the whole legiſlative power into three eſtates; and now, let the judicial deciſions of the Houſe of Commons be ever ſo extravagant, let their declarations of the law be ever ſo flagrantly falſe, arbitrary and oppreſſive to the ſubject, the H---- of L---- have impoſed a ſlavish ſilence upon themſelves;---they cannot interpoſe---they cannot protect the ſubject---they cannot defend the laws of their country. A conceſſion ſo extraordinary in itſelf, ſo contradictory to the principles of their own inſtitution, cannot but alarm the moſt unſuſpecting Mind. We may well conclude, that the L---s would hardly have yielded ſo much to the other Houſe, without the certainty of a compenſation, which can only be made to them at the expence of the people. The arbitrary power they have aſſumed of impoſing fines, and committing, during pleaſure, will now be exerciſed in its fulleſt extent. The Houſe of Commons are too much in their debt to queſtion or interrupt their proceedings. The crown too, we may be well aſſured, will loſe nothing of this new diſtribution of power. After declaring, that to petition for a diſſolution of Parliament is irreconcileable with the principles of the conſtitution, his Majeſty has reaſon to expect, that ſome extraordinary compliment will be returned to the royal prerogative. The three branches of the legiſlature ſeem to treat their ſeparate rights and intereſts as the Roman triumvirs did their friends. They reciprocally ſacrifice them to the animoſities of each other, and eſtabliſh a deteſtable union among themſelves upon the ruin of the laws and liberty of the common-wealth.

Through the whole proceedings of the H---- of C----- in this ſeſſion, there is an apparent, a palpable conſciouſneſs of guilt, which has prevented their daring to aſſert their own dignity, where it has been immediately and groſly attacked. In the courſe of Doctor Muſgrave's examination, he ſaid every thing that can be conceived mortifying to individuals, or offenſive to the Houſe. They voted his information frivolous, but they were awed by his firmneſs and integrity, and ſunk under it. The terms, in which the ſale of a patent to Mr. Hine were communicated to the public, naturally called for a parliamentary enquiry. The integrity of the Houſe of Commons was directly impeached; but they had not courage to move in their own vindication, becauſe the enquiry would have been fatal to Col---l Bu-----e, and the D--- of G------. When Sir George Savile branded them with the name of Traitors to their Conſtituents, when the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Mr. Trecothick expreſly avowed and maintained every part of the City Remonſtrance, why did they tamely ſubmit to be inſulted? Why did they not immediately expel thoſe refractory Members? Conſcious of the motives on which they had acted, they prudently preferred infamy to danger, and were better prepared to meet the contempt, than to rouſe the indignation of the whole people. Had they expelled thoſe five Members, the conſequences of the new doctrine of incapacitation would have come immediately home to every man. The truth of it would then have been fairly tried, without any reference to Mr. Wilkes's private character, or the dignity of the Houſe, or the obſtinacy of one particular county. Theſe topics, I know, have had their weight with men, who, affecting a character of moderation, in reality conſult nothing but their own immediate eaſe;---who are weak enough to acquieſce under a flagrant violation of the laws, when it does not directly touch themſelves, and care not what injuſtice is practiſed upon a man, whoſe moral character they pioufly think themſelves obliged to condemn. In any other circumſtances, the Houſe of Commons muſt have forfeited all their credit and dignity, if, after ſuch groſs provocation, they had permitted thoſe five Gentlemen to ſit any longer among them. We ſhould then have ſeen and felt the operation of a precedent, which is repreſented to be perfectly barren and harmleſs. But there is a ſett of men in this country, whoſe underſtandings meaſure the violation of law, by the magnitude of the inſtance, not by the important conſequences which flow directly from the principle, and the Miniſter, I preſume, did not think it ſafe to quicken their apprehenſions too ſoon. Had Mr. Hampden reaſoned and acted like the moderate men of theſe days, inſtead of hazarding his whole fortune in a law-ſuit with the Crown, he would have quietly paid the Twenty Shillings demanded of him,---the Stuart family would probably have continued upon the throne, and, at this moment, the impoſition of ſhip-money would have been an acknowledged prerogative of the Crown.

What then has been the buſineſs of the ſeſſion, after voting the ſupplies, and confirming the determination of the Middleſex Election? The extraordinary prorogation of the Iriſh Parliament, and the juſt diſcontents of that kingdom, have been paſſed by without notice. Neither the general ſituation of our Colonies, nor that particular diſtreſs which forced the Inhabitants of Boſton to take up arms in their defence, have been thought worthy of a moment's conſideration. In the repeal of thoſe acts, which were moſt offenſive to America, the Parliament have done every thing, but remove the offence. They have relinquiſhed the revenue, but judiciouſly taken care to preſerve the contention. It is not pretended that the continuance of the tea duty is to produce any direct benefit whatſoever to the mother country. What is it then but an odious, unprofitable exertion of a ſpeculative right, and fixing a badge of ſlavery upon the Americans, without ſervice to their Maſters? But it has pleaſed God to give us a Miniſtry and a P--------t, who are neither to be perſuaded by argument, nor inſtructed by experience.

Lord North, I preſume, will not claim an extraordinary merit from any thing he has done this year in the improvement or application of the revenue. A great operation, directed to an important object, though it ſhould fail of ſucceſs, marks the genius, and elevates the character of a Miniſter. A poor contracted underſtanding deals in little ſchemes, which diſhonour him if they fail, and do him no credit when they ſucceed. Lord North had fortunately the means in his poſſeſſion, of reducing all the four per cents. at once. The failure of his firſt enterprize in finance is not half ſo diſgraceful to his reputation as a Miniſter, as the enterprize itſelf is injurious to the Public. Inſtead of ſtriking one deciſive blow, which would have cleared the market at once, upon terms proportioned to the price of the four per cents. ſix weeks ago, he has tampered with a pitiful portion of a commodity, which ought never to have been touched but in groſs;---he has given notice to the holders of that ſtock, of a deſign formed by government, to prevail upon them to ſurrender it by degrees, conſequently has warned them to hold up and inhance the price;---ſo that the plan of reducing the four per cents. muſt either be dropped entirely, or continued with an increaſing diſadvantage to the Public. The Miniſter's ſagacity has ſerved to raiſe the value of the thing he means to purchaſe, and to ſink that of the three per cents. which it is his purpoſe to ſell. In effect, he has contrived to make it the intereſt of the Proprietor of four per cents. to ſell out, and buy three per cents. in the market, rather than ſubſcribe his ſtock upon any terms, that can poſſibly be offered by government.

The State of the Nation leads us naturally to conſider the ſituation of the K------. The prorogation of a Parliament has the effect of a temporary diſſolution. The odium of meaſures adopted by the collective body, ſits lightly upon the ſeparate Members who compoſed it. They retire into Summer quarters, and reſt from the diſgraceful labours of the campaign. But as for the Sovereign, *it is not ſo with him.* He has a permanent exiſtence in this country. He cannot withdraw himſelf from the complaints, the diſcontents, the reproaches of his ſubjects. They purſue him to his retirement, and invade his domeſtic happineſs, when no addreſs can be obtained from an obſequious Parliament to encourage or conſole him. In other times, the intereſt of the K--- and People of England was, as it ought to be, entirely the ſame. A new ſyſtem has not only been adopted in fact, but profeſſed upon principle. Miniſters are no longer the public ſervants of the State, but the private domeſtics of the Sovereign. One particular claſs of men are permitted to call themſelves the King's friends, as if the body of the people were the King's enemies; or as if his Majeſty looked for a reſource or conſolation, in the attachment of a few Favourites, againſt the general contempt and deteſtation of his ſubjects. Edward, and Richard the Second, made the ſame diſtinction between the collective body of the people, and a contemptible party, who ſurrounded the throne. The event of their miſtaken conduct might have been a warning to their ſucceſſors. Yet the errors of thoſe Princes were not without excuſe. They had as many falſe friends, as our preſent gracious Sovereign, and infinitely greater temptations to ſeduce them. They were neither ſober, religious, nor demure. Intoxicated with pleaſure, they waſted their inheritance in purſuit of it. Their lives were like a rapid torrent, brilliant in proſpect, though uſeleſs or dangerous in its courſe. In the dull, unanimated exiſtence of other Princes, we ſee nothing but a ſickly, ſtagnant water, which taints the atmoſphere without fertilizing the ſoil.-----The morality of a King is not to be meaſured by vulgar rules. His ſituation is ſingular. There are faults which do him honour, and virtues that diſgrace him. A faultleſs, inſipid equality in his character is neither capable of vice nor virtue in the extreme; but it ſecures his ſubmiſſion to thoſe perſons, whom he has been accuſtomed to reſpect, and makes him a dangerous inſtrument of *their* ambition. Secluded from the world, attached from his infancy to one ſett of perſons, and one ſett of ideas, he can neither open his heart to new connections, nor his mind to better information. A character of this ſort is the ſoil fitteſt to produce that obſtinate bigotry in politics and religion, which begins with a meritorious ſacrifice of the underſtanding, and finally conducts the Monarch and the Martyr to the block.

At any other period, I doubt not, the ſcandalous diſorders which have been introduced into the government of all the dependencies of the empire, would have rouſed and engaged the attention of the public. The odious abuſe, and proſtitution of the Prerogative at home,---the unconſtitutional employment of the Military,---the arbitrary fines and commitments by the Houſe of Lords, and Court of King's-Bench,---the mercy of a chaſte and pious Prince extended chearfully to a wilful murderer, becauſe that murderer is the brother of a common proſtitute, would, I think, at any other time, have excited univerſal indignation. But the daring attack upon the Conſtitution in the Middleſex Election, makes us callous and indifferent to inferior grievances. No man regards an eruption upon the ſurface, when the noble parts are invaded, and he feels a mortification approaching to his heart. The free Election of our Repreſentatives in Parliament comprehends, becauſe it is, the ſource and ſecurity of every right and privilege of the Engliſh Nation. The Miniſtry have realized the compendious ideas of Caligula. They know that the Liberty, the Laws, and Property of an Engliſhman, have in truth but one neck, and that to violate the Freedom of Election, ſtrikes deeply at them all.

JUNIUS.

* *This extraordinary reſolution appears in the Votes of the Houſe; but, in the minutes of the Committees, the inſtances of reſolutions contrary to law and truth, or of refuſals to acknowledge law and truth, when propoſed to them, are innumerable.*

The CONDUCT *of* PARLIAMENT *defended againſt* JUNIUS.

SIR,

THE prorogation of Parliament has now left an open field for an examination of their conduct. To approve of their proceedings before they had cloſed the ſeſſion, would be improper: To blame them in public indecent, if not dangerous. Prorogation is a kind of temporary diſſolution: We may reprove them without fear, and praiſe them without flattery.

The laſt receſs of Parliament was a period filled with unprecedented troubles; and the ſeſſion opened in the midſt of tumults: Ambitious men, with a perſeverance uncommon in indolent and luxurious times, rung all the changes of popular noiſe for the purpoſe of intimidation. The ignorant, who could not diſtinguiſh between real and artificial clamours, were alarmed; the lovers of their own eaſe wiſhed to ſacrifice the juſt dignity of the Houſe of Commons to a temporary relief from the grating ſound of ſeditious ſcurrility.

In the exiſtence of theſe impreſſions, the friends of the conſtitution ſaw the opening of the ſeſſion with anxiety and apprehenſion. They were afraid of the timidity of others, and dreaded nothing more than that panic to which popular aſſemblies, as well as armies, are ſometimes ſubject. The event has ſhewn that their fears were groundleſs: The Houſe ſupported its deciſions againſt the current of popular prejudice; and, in defending their own judicial rights, ſecured the moſt ſolid part of the liberties of their conſtituents.

Their firm adherence to their reſolutions was not more dignified, than their conceſſions in the matter of their own proſcriptive rights was diſintereſted and generous. The extenſive privileges, which in a ſeries of ages had accumulated to the Members of both Houſes, were certainly inconſiſtent with the impartial diſtribution of juſtice, as well as deſtructive to that kind of legal, or rather civil, equality, which ought to diſtinguiſh a popular government. To ſacrifice theſe privileges, was not only diametricaly oppoſite to the idea of ſelf-intereſt, with which oppoſition indecently aſperſe the legiſlature, but it has alſo thrown a greater weight into the ſcale of public freedom, than any other act paſſed ſince the Revolution; and it has reflected honour on the preſent Adminiſtration, that a bill, ſo very favourable to the liberty of the ſubject, was brought in and carried through by them.

The arbitrary manner of determining Petitions about Elections, by the weight of numbers, has been a ſerious complaint, and of long continuance. I ſhall not deny to Mr. Grenville the merit of bringing in a bill for remedying this grievance; but its paſſing as it did is a certain proof, that the pretended influence of Adminiſtration over a majority of the Houſe is a mere bugbear, held forth for private views by the preſent oppoſition.

During the whole Seſſion the Houſe of Lords behaved with that dignity, and unalterable firmneſs, which become the firſt Aſſembly in a great Nation. Attacked with the impertinent ſcurrility of deſperate demagogues, they ſmiled upon rage, and treated the ravings of a deſpotic Tribune with contempt. When with an infamous perverſion of his pretended love of freedom, he attempted to extend the controul of the Peers to the reſolutions of the Repreſentatives of the people, they nobly rejected the golden bait; and ſcorned to raiſe the dignity of their houſe upon the ruins of the other. They, in ſhort, throughout the Seſſion, ſhewed a ſpirit that diſdained to be braved; a magnanimity that diminiſhed their own perſonal power, for the eaſe and comfort of the inferior ſubject.

If the conduct of Parliament is in any inſtance blameable, it is in a lenity that is inconſiſtent with the vulgar idea of political courage. They have been attacked with ſcurrility by a parcel of deſperate incendiaries in the Lower Houſe; in the Upper they have been treated with indecency and diſreſpect. Their prudence and love for the public peace prevailed over their reſentment. They knew that legal puniſhment is in theſe times the road to popularity, and they were unwilling to raiſe inſignificant men into a conſequence that might diſturb the ſtate.

STRABO.

Burlington, Auguſt 4. 1770.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber, having met with great Encouragement, from a Number of the moſt *reſpectable* GENTLEMEN in New-Jerſey, has removed his PRINTING-OFFICE from Philadelphia to Burlington, where he has ſet up his Buſineſs.----He has furniſhed himſelf with a *new* and *elegant* ASSORTMENT of PRINTING MATERIALS, at a conſiderable Expence, and hopes his Friends in *other Places*, whoſe Countenance he gratefully acknowledges, will ſtill continue their Favours, as he flatters himſelf that he can *perform* PRINTING in as correct, expeditious, and reaſonable a Manner, as thoſe of his Profeſſion in the adjacent Colonies.---He will not preſume to expatiate upon the Utility of the ART of PRINTING, nor willingly *tire* the Patience of the PUBLIC, with a long Detail (as is uſual upon ſuch Occaſions) of what he *can* or *will* do,-----and only venture to ſay, that no Care or Pains ſhall be wanting to give Satisfaction, and, to the *utmoſt* of his Abilities, will endeavour to merit the Approbation of thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Commands.

ISAAC COLLINS.

*** A ſmall Aſſortment of Books and Stationary, may be purchaſed on reaſonable Terms, at the above Printing-Office.

Now compiling, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

The BURLINGTON ALMANACK, for the Year 1771; containing, beſides the uſual Calculations, &c. a Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter, in Proſe and Verſe.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 24th of Auguſt, at 6 o'Clock, in the Evening, at the Houſe of Elijah Weed, at the Corner of Arch and Fourth-ſtreets, a certain Lot, or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Fourth-ſtreet, and North Side of Cherry-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Breadth, on Fourth-ſtreet, 23 Feet, and in Depth, on Cherry-ſtreet, 49 Feet 6 Inches, having a 2 Story Brick Tenement of 16 by 19 Feet, and a large Frame Work-ſhop (which may at a ſmall Expence be converted into a Dwelling-houſe) erected thereon; ſubject to a Groundrent of Nine Pounds, Pennſylvania Currency, per Annum; late the Eſtate of Jacob Kennard; ſeized and taken in Execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday the 27th of Auguſt, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Black, in Southwark, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Moyamenſing townſhip, containing in breadth 100 feet, and in depth 222 feet, or thereabouts, having a frame tenement erected thereon; bounded by Chriſtian-ſtreet, and ground of Joſeph Meyer, John Lownes, and Anthony Richards; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Five Shillings per annum; late the eſtate of Paul Sneider; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

N. B. The tenement is two ſtory high, well finiſhed, and accommodates two families; there are alſo two frame ſtables, a well before the door, and the lot is well fenced.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 27th of Auguſt, preciſely at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in Providence townſhip, on the great Manatawny road, about 28 miles from Philadelphia, and the ſame diſtance from Reading, containing about 55 acres and 35 perches, whereon is erected a large good ſtone dwelling-houſe (which has been a very noted tavern for ſome time paſt) with a cellar under the ſame, a good ſtone barn, ſtables, and other convenient out-houſes. A certain other tract of land, ſituate on ſaid road, oppoſite the aforeſaid tract, containing about 64 acres and 56 perches, having alſo a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a cellar under it (very convenient for keeping a ſtore) and other commodious buildings erected thereon. There is a well of good water, which accommodates both houſes. About 70 acres of both ſaid tracts are cleared, whereon is an orchard of 150 bearing trees of the beſt fruit; about 15 acres of good meadow, and the remainder well timbered. The ſaid two tracts are bounded by the ſaid road, and by lands of John Pennebaker, Oliver Pennebaker, John Bawtler, Peter Umſted, and others. And a certain other meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, containing 46 acres, bounded by lands of David Davis, George Creſſman, and by Gilbert's Manor. Alſo ſeveral horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, huſbandry utenſils, houſhold and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. late the eſtate of Daniel Reeſe; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 28th Day of Auguſt, at 1 o'Clock, in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Abraham Wentz, in Whitpain Townſhip, a certain Tract, or Piece of Land, ſituate in Whitpain Townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 50 Acres, be the ſame more or leſs, having a wooden Tenement erected thereon; bounded by Lands of John Saunders, Samuel Glaſgow, John Eddridge, and Thomas Blackledge; late the Eſtate of Iſaac Williams, of Whitpain, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in Execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 29th of Auguſt, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhips of Blockley and Kingſeſs, containing about 400 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, 100 acres whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder cleared, a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made, the land being well watered. On the premiſes are erected two good ſtone dwelling-houſes, one of which is very large, commodious, well finiſhed, and pleaſantly ſituated; a large ſtone ſmith's ſhop, large barn, ſtables, cow-houſes, and ſundry other convenient out-houſes; bounded by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Darby, and by lands of John Bartram, William Peters, Neils Jones, and others, and by Cob's Creek, which forms a good mill-ſeat on ſaid land. Alſo 24 acres of marſh meadow, ſituate in the Northern Diſtrict of Kingſeſs, about two miles from the aforeſaid plantation; late the eſtate of James Coultas, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 31ſt of Auguſt, at 2 o'Clock, in the afternoon, at the Houſe of Benjamin Armitage, in Briſtol Townſhip, a certain Piece, or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Briſtol Townſhip aforeſaid, containing 12 Acres; bounded by Lands of Samuel Richardſon, John Lukens, and others; late the Eſtate of James Stuart; ſeized and taken in Execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Bucks County, July 28, 1770.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 28th day of Auguſt, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Joſeph Palmer, in the townſhip of Lower Makefield, a certain meſſuage, tenement, plantation, and tract of land, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by land of Jonathan Palmer, John Palmer, and others, containing about 132 acres, near one half of which is cleared, and divided into convenient fields, and graſs lots, about 30 acres meadow ground, 10 whereof is well improved, and the banks of the whole may be watered at a ſmall expence, by a ſtream running through the ſame, the remainder is extraordinary well timbered, and on ſaid premiſes is erected a good dwelling-houſe, and kitchen, with a pump by the door, a commodious ſtore-houſe for dry goods, a pork-houſe, a ſmoke-houſe, a new barn, and ſtable, a waggon and chair-houſe, with many other improvements, all in good repair. Alſo one other plantation and tract of land, within about a quarter of a mile of the aforeſaid, containing about 50 acres, with the appurtenances, 40 whereof is cleared, and divided into fields, well fenced; the remainder is good meadow ground, with a fine ſpring thereon. Both the above deſcribed plantations, will be either ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; all late the property of Joſeph Palmer; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 28th day of Auguſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of George Plumly, in the townſhip of Middletown, Bucks county, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by land of Garret Vanſant, Daniel Larew, and others; containing about 50 acres, with the appurtenances, having thereon erected, a dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, and other improvements; late the property of the aforeſaid George Plumly; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ALEXANDER LUNAN, deceaſed, by Bond, Bill or Book Debt, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts to the Subſcribers; and all who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts proved, to be adjuſted by JOHN INGLIS, JAMES CRAIG, and ROBERT RITCHIE, Executors. 3 M.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on the 25th of Auguſt inſtant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, will be ſold by public Vendue, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and Tract or Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Kennet Townſhip, Cheſter County, containing 78 Acres, more or leſs, bounded by Lands of Thomas Heald, Thomas Harry, Joſeph Weſt, and others; late the Property of Joſeph Chandler; ſeized in Execution, and to be ſold by JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to the Sheriff of York County directed, on Thurſday, the 30th of Auguſt inſtant, at Ten o'Clock A. M. will be expoſed to Sale, on the Premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, Improvement and Tract of Land, ſituate in Cumberland Townſhip, in ſaid County, adjoining Lands of James Riddle, Moſes Jenkins, James Ruſſell, Robert Black, John Leard, John M'Farlan, and the Widow Parker; taken in Execution as the Eſtate of Archibald Morriſon.

Alſo by Virtue of another Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Thurſday, the 6th of September next, will be expoſed to Sale, on the Premiſes, at Ten o'Clock A. M. a certain Meſſuage, Improvement and Tract of Land, ſituate in Windſor Townſhip, in the County aforeſaid, adjoining Lands late of John Gohon, deceaſed, John Kirk, James Hemes, and George Wachtell, with a Griſt-mill thereon erected; taken in Execution as the Eſtate of John Ament.

Likewiſe by Virtue of another Writ of Venditioni Exponas, on Thurſday, the 6th of September, will be expoſed to Sale, on the Premiſes, at Four o'Clock P. M. a certain Meſſuage, Improvement and Tract of Land, ſituate in Chanceford Townſhip, in the County aforeſaid, containing 200 Acres, more or leſs, adjoining the Lands of John Hill, Robert Shaw, Gerrard Brenner, and Saſquehanna River; taken in Execution as the Eſtate of James Malſon, by

¶ 7/6. GEORGE EICHELBERGER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On Saturday, the firſt of September next, within a ſhort mile of George Town, Kent county, Maryland,

A VALUABLE GRIST-MILL, known by the name of Vanſant's Mill, ſituate on a fine ſtream, called Browning's Branch, with ſeveral fine rivulets that join the ſame, which compoſe a fine head of water, all ſeaſons in the year; in ſaid mill hangs two pair of excellent ſtones, and all the implements, and geers, neceſſary for a mill; together with a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and a ſmall matter of woodland; and whereas the ſaid mill ſtands in the heart of the fineſt and beſt country for grain, in America, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, need not fear having plenty of work throughout the year, either merchant or country work, it being ſo convenient to market. The title indiſputable, terms will be made eaſy, and conditions made known on the day of ſale, and attendance given, by ELEANOR VANSANT, Execut.

To be expoſed to public SALE, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 5th Day of September next, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening,

THE Dwelling-houſe, Brew-houſe, Malt-houſe, Mill-houſe, and other Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the Remainder of the real Eſtate late of GEORGE GRAY, of this City, Brewer, deceaſed, ſituate on the North Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, the Lot being 40 Feet front on Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and extending in Depth, to Elbow-Lane, 222 Feet and an Half. Alſo three ſmall Tenements, ſituate on the North Side of Elbow-Lane, near Third-ſtreet; the Lot on which they ſtand being 32 Feet front, and 44 Feet deep. Attendance will be given at the Time of Sale, when the Conditions will be made known by the Executors, GEORGE GRAY, SAMUEL MORRIS, junior, and EDWARD DAWES. ¶

To be SOLD at public auction, purſuant to the teſtament of the Hon. Benjamin Taſker, *of the province of* Maryland, *deceaſed, on* Tueſday, *the fourth day of* September *next, if fair, if not, next fair day,*

ONE undivided fifth part of the eſtate called the Baltimore *iron works, near* Baltimore-town, *in the province of* Maryland, *conſiſting of a furnace, 3 forges, ſundry tracts of land, many ſervants, ſlaves, horſes, cattle, and other ſtock, belonging thereto. This is part of an eſtate, which is held in common with* Charles Carroll, *Eſq; and other Gentlemen in* Maryland.

If the purchaſer doth not pay the conſideration for which the eſtate may be ſold, at the time of executing conveyances for the ſame, it is expected that he will give bond, with approved ſecurity, payable in five equal proportions; the firſt payment to be made on the fourth day of September, 1771; *and the other payments on the fourth day of* September, *in the four next ſucceeding years, with the legal intereſt of* Maryland, *from the date of ſaid bond till paid. One of the truſtees will attend at the furnace on the day of ſale.*

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,

By the ſubſcriber, on the 8th day of September, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres of land, 100 of the ſame well timbered, with a good bearing orchard, dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe, ſome meadow is made, and more may be made; the whole is in good repair, and may be entered on immediately. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given by

† ROBERT LOCKHART.

ON the 1ſt Day of this inſtant Auguſt, was found, in the Cuſtody of a certain JOHN HAGINS, *a ſuppoſed Horſe Thief, a Quantity of* Shop-goods, *and a* Beaver Hat, *ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen. Any Perſon, having loſt ſuch Goods, by applying to* JAMES BARRY, *at the Sign of John Wilkes, Eſq; on Coneſtogoe Road, in Radnor Townſhip, or to* JOSHUA THOMAS, *of the ſame Place, within two Weeks from the Date hereof, may have them again, after proving their Property, otherwiſe, they will be diſpoſed of according to Law.* ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

By way of public VENDUE, on the 14th of September next,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on Deer-creek, in Baltimore county, Maryland, whereon are erected the noted ſett of mills, known by the name of Mill Ford, late the property of Mr. Samuel Aſhmead, with a large commodious mill-houſe, ſufficient for carrying on merchant and country work, with two water wheels, and two pair of ſtones, with a ſtream of water, ſufficient for both mills to run together, the drieſt ſeaſon in the year, with boulting-cloths and geers in the beſt order; with a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, out-houſes, garden, and orchard. Alſo one other tract of land, containing 200 acres, about two miles from ſaid mills, ſituate on the road leading from Buſh-river to York, with about 40 acres lately cleared, and under good fance, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and orchard. The purchaſer, by paying 700l. on the day of ſale, may have credit for the remainder. ABRAHAM WHITAKER, THOMAS BAYERLY. §

RUN away, on the 29th day of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN FLEMING, about 21 years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, of a pale complexion, down look, near ſighted, has two moles on his face, a ſcar on his noſe, and black hair; had on, when he went away, an old flax ſhirt, new flax ſtriped trowſers, a good light coloured jacket, with white metal buttons, and cuffs to the ſleeves, lined with blackiſh linſey, a good felt hat, and old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; he can neither read nor write. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by NATHAN HAYES. ‡

WHEREAS in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania, intituled, An act for granting the ſum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for ſinking the ſame, and by three ſubſequent acts for granting to his Majeſty the additional ſum of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds, the following tracts of located unimproved lands have been duly valued and rated by the aſſeſſors for the county of Cumberland, the property of the perſons herein after named; and whereas the owners of ſaid tracts of land have neglected to pay the collectors of the different townſhips the ſeveral undermentioned ſums, which, according to the ſaid valuation, have been aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid lands, as the proportion thereof for ſeveral years paſt, for ſaid tax, by the act impoſed: We, the commiſſioners of the county of Cumberland aforeſaid, in purſuance of ſaid acts do give notice, that on Thurſday, the 27th day of September next, at the houſe of Mr. John Pollock, in the town of Carliſle, will expoſe to ſale by public vendue, the following tracts of located unimproved lands, or ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid taxes, and all charges accruing by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, to the higheſt bidder. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole be ſold. Given under our hands and ſeals.

JOHN BYERS, JAMES DUNLOP, WILLIAM MILLER.

200 acres on Frank's-Town Waters, in Barree townſhip, belonging to John Stephens, rated £ 2 5 0.

400 acres adjoining the reverend Mr. Duffield, in Derry, belonging to Neal M'Caſky, 1 10 0.

755 acres in Fermanagh, belonging to Smith and Buchanan, 7 2 8.

300 acres in Greenwood, belonging to Peter Aſh, 2 5 0.

300 acres in Penn's townſhip, belonging to Jacob Symons, 1 2 6.

300 acres on the Mouth of Mohontongo, Greenwood, belonging to Jacob Seagriſt, 3 12 6.

2000 acres in Barree, belonging to Samuel Alliſon, 15 0 0.

600 acres in ditto, belonging to Andrew Boggs, 3 7 6.

200 acres in ditto, belonging to Benjamin Coates, 1 10 0.

300 acres in ditto, belonging to William Beaver, 2 5 0.

200 acres in ditto, belonging to Edward Johnſton, 1 10 0.

300 acres in ditto, belonging to Chriſtopher Irwin, 2 5 0.

200 acres in ditto, belonging to George Wolfe, 1 10 0.

100 acres in ditto, belonging to William Witherton, 0 15 0.

600 acres adjoining lands of William Maleavey, in Greenwood; and 500 acres in Newtown, belonging to Meſſieurs Porter, Ewing and Company, 8 5 0.

200 acres in Foutz's Valley, Greenwood, belonging to Michael Brookheart, 1 10 0.

200 acres adjoining Foutz, in Greenwood, belonging to Thomas Dyer, 1 10 0.

300 acres in Rye; and 1200 acres in Woodcock-Valley, Greenwood, belonging to John Jones, 11 5 0.

300 acres adjoining Nathaniel Barber, in Foutz's Valley, Greenwood, belonging to Samuel Renken, 2 5 0.

600 acres on the weſt end of Keſhacoquilas Valley, in Derry, belonging to Caleb Gredon, 2 5 0.

2000 acres on Town Creek, in Bedford, belonging to Hanry Ireland, 7 10 0.

300 acres adjoining Burns, in Bedford, belonging to Benaet and M'Cauſland, 1 2 6.

200 acres in Penn's townſhip, belonging to Henry Bower, 1 10 0

300 acres adjoining Caſper Reed, in ditto, belonging to Jacob Dowel, 1 17 8.

200 acres on Mohontonyo Forks, in ditto, belonging to John Ginereigh, 1 6 3.

600 acres adjoining George Stump, in ditto, belonging to Paul Gemberling, 3 7 6.

300 acres (2 cleared) in ditto; and 800 acres, belonging to Abraham Hare, 3 0 2.

200 acres adjoining Peter Stroub, in ditto, belonging to Michael Myer, 1 2 6.

400 acres in ditto, belonging to Henry Ryer, 1 10 0.

300 acres in ditto, belonging to Henry Sellers, 1 2 6

200 acres on Middle Creek, in ditto, belonging to Peter Yeorty, 1 2 6.

300 acres on the Big Lick, in Cumberland; 200 (6 cleared) in Colerain; and 200 acres in Little Hell, Dublin townſhip, belonging to John Galloher, 2 13 5.

300 acres in Cumberland, belonging to M'Cailland James, 1 17 8.

150 acres in Dublin; and 300 (7 cleared) in Cumberland; belonging to Andrew Steel, 1 3 7.

300 acres in Greenwood, belonging to Marcus Illuſen, Blackſmith, 1 3 2.

100 acres (patented) in Milford, belonging to Jacob Shadowe, 1 2 6.

100 acres in Fermanagh, belonging to Peter Phrigs, 1 2 6.

400 acres adjoining Thomas Urie, in Colerain, belonging to William M'Illwain, 4 2 6.

150 acres (2 cleared) in Fermanagh, belonging to Nicholas Brand, 1 6 7.

100 acres (3 cleared) in ditto, belonging to Gawin Irwin, 0 19 8.

300 acres at Shana Cabin Waters, near Phrigs's, in Bedford, belonging to Robert Irwin, 3 0 0.

300 acres at Morriſon's Cove, in ditto, belonging to Joſeph Lindſay, 1 2 6.

133 acres on Gleden's Run, in Cumberland, belonging to John Henthorne, 1 10 3.

300 acres in Dublin, belonging to John Blair, 1 2 6.

300 acres (6 cleared) in Fannet townſhip, belonging to Cromwel M'Avely, 1 10 10.

1200 acres in Rye, belonging to Caleb Jones, 9 0 0.

400 acres in Little Hell, in Dublin, belonging to William Morris, 2 5 0.

600 acres in Barree; 800 adjoining John Montgomery, Eſq; in Derry; 270 in Weſt Pennſborough; and 300 acres in Fermanagh; belonging to William Wallace, 19 3 3.

600 acres on Jack's Creek, in Derry, belonging to Cuthbert Landreff, 4 10 0.

1500 acres at Clugayes's Valley, in Dublin, belonging to Meſſieurs William Wallce, and Caleb Jones, 11 5 0.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Dover, Kent county, on Delaware, on Wedneſday, the 18th of July laſt, a country-born ſervant man, named DAVID MARKER, about 21 years of age, a houſe-carpenter by trade, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well ſet, freſh coloured, ſlow of ſpeech, and little to ſay; had on, when he went away, a half worn claret coloured ſaggathy coat, buckſkin breeches, half worn beaver hat; it is very probable he may change his apparel. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant man, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN BANNING. ‖ 5 W.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburgh townſhip, Lancaſter county, a German ſervant lad, named NICHOLAS TUSSING, aged about 18 or 19 years, about 5 feet 5 inches high, fair hair and complexion. Had on, and took with him, a felt hat, yellow linſey woolſey coat and breeches, blue ſtriped linen jacket, without ſleeves, tow trowſers, ſtrong neats leather ſhoes, and large braſs buckles. It is ſuppoſed he will go towards Virginia to his uncle, near the Warm Springs, whoſe name is Huſſong, but paſſes by the name of Hawburcher. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, or if brought home Three Pounds, and reaſonable charges, from JOSEPH FERREE. ¶ *July 2, 1770.*